





# jordan

## CIP: 'Peace is the biggest objective'

By Lella G. Deeb  
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — Two staff members of the Holy Land Institute for the Deaf in Salt left for the United States on 24 April for special training. These were Miss Lilly Sammour and Brother Suhail Andeweg, both deaf.

The four-month training courses are being provided by the Council of International Programmes (CIP). The trainees have to pay their own way to the US plus \$999, but the remainder of the expense is provided by CIP. In the case of the two from the Salt school, the air tickets were provided by Alfa, the Jordanian Airlines, on the initiative of its Chairman and President Ali Ghannoum.

Mrs. Marina Viets, wife of the US ambassador to Jordan, is the moving force behind the CIP programme in Amman. She has been involved with it for many years. "I am very keen on it because it provides training in special fields for participants such as youth leaders, teachers of the deaf, mentally retarded, dyslexics, and women's activities," she said.

'Peace is the objective' "It is a purely volunteer programme, with no government money involved. I am most interested because it is a people-to-people programme, as well as person-to-person," she told The Star. It brings together groups as well as individuals.

"Peace is the highest objective," she continued. "An



Brother Andrew Andeweg is an enrolment technician, and Lilly Sammour a teacher, at the Holy Land Institute for the Deaf in Salt.

added aspect, which I think is very important, is that they meet people from other countries and compare methods. They not only draw on the experience of American institutions, but they share perspectives and viewpoints with other countries."

Mrs. Viets explained that CIP programmes can vary in duration, depending on how much time the participant has. In the case of the two people from the Holy Land Institute, their school can spare them for only four months, so their special programmes are constructed to fit this time.

Miss Sammour is a teacher at the institute, and has been teaching nursery school children for six years. She herself being deaf, she did a course in Beirut and became an assistant teacher for deaf children.

Brother Suhail, a priest and also deaf, makes ear moulds for hearing aids at the institute. These are used by other institutes and clinics. He is the only expert in Jordan in this field, and "may be the whole of the Middle East," said Brother Andrew Carpenter, director of the institute.

The 28-year-old Brother Suhail

has a Lebanese mother and Dutch father. He speaks, quite clearly, three languages — Arabic, English and Dutch — and originally trained for his job in Holland.

"I want to go especially to learn about social work for the deaf in order to help them," he told The Star. "I also want to see how American people live. Here it is different."

The two who are going know the international sign language for the deaf, which will enable them to communicate better with their colleagues. This is the first time

deaf people have gone abroad from Jordan for such a programme.

Asked how the CIP training process works, Mrs. Viets said there were many CIP alumni in Jordan, who had not been able to organize an alumni chapter, but are now pushing for it more vigorously. The training scholarship programme had been active in Jordan for some time in the past, but she had revived it.

She feels so strongly about the programme that she took it upon herself to stimulate groups to raise funds for it. She feels if a chapter formed, the programmes, organization and funding would be no problems here at all, because there are so many alumni who would be glad to do the work.

The CIP session for the teachers from the Holy Land Institute will involve 10 weeks of practical field work, as well as academic work, which will help Miss Sammour and Brother Suhail to continue their work at the institute upon their return. Brother Andrew told The Star that the institute has started a workshop to train students as enrolment technicians. It hopes to place the graduate trainees in jobs in Jordan and elsewhere.

'Jordan beats them all' "Jordan has pioneered so many things, and people don't know what has been done," he said. "I know Lebanon very well, Syria and Egypt a little, but Jordan beats them all."

Mrs. Viets has herself done a great deal of voluntary work, including some with Mother Teresa of the Sisters of Charity in India. She started the first charity centre in Madras. In Amman, she says there are many women who want to be involved — and are — and who are very generous contributors to such funds. She said several telephoned her and asked their contributions when they heard about the requirements of the Salt scholars. She would like to see more participation.

Among her fundraising activities was a bazaar she held at her house on 30 April, to raise funds for several different purposes such as the House of Peace, the Salt Institute for the Deaf and the Salt Camp library.

University of Jordan news

• A CHARITABLE bazaar was held Tuesday by the residents and supporters of the dormitories at the University. The bazaar included clothing, plants, children's toys and cuisine.

• A TELEMATCH was held from 5 May, in which the college agriculture, medicine, arts and commerce competed. This coincided with the university's annual festival, which featured the armed forces band, dances and dramas, stage plays and shows. A special stand was also set up for national cuisine.

• AN EXHIBITION of electronic engineering technology was held May. The university's electronic engineering section, the Royal Society, the Weather Bureau, the TV, the Jordan Electricity Authority, the Middle East Communications and Electronics Company and International Office Supplies Company all participated.

• SPEAKING OF exhibitions, one — on biological sciences — was on Tuesday. It highlights recent scientific experiments, plant reproduction and genetics.



HUMANISTS GATHER: Crown Prince Hassan chairs a meeting of the club of Humanists on Tuesday, at the Yarmouk University Union Office. The two-day meeting of scholars, academics and public officials discussed youth, social change and civilisation trends.

### TV nuke debate

AMMAN (Star) — Jordan Television will present a special programme, "The Great Nuclear Arms Debate", on Friday, 6 May, the Star learned.

Participants include former US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, West German opposition parliament member Egon Bahr, former US SALT negotiator Paul Warnke, and UK Defence Minister Michael Heseltine. The host is Walter Cronkite of the American CBS television network.

The programme will be telecast at 8:30 p.m. on Friday, on the foreign channel (Channel 6).

### Builders, students learn of insulation

AMMAN (Star) — Two seminars on energy conservation through thermal insulation and the inverted roof concept were held on Monday and Tuesday, at the Faculty of Engineering and Technology in the University of Jordan and the Engineers' Association centre in Shmeisani.

The first seminar was attended by university faculty and students, mainly those interested in architecture and engineering, as well as a number of working engineers and government officials. The second one, however, was more important, the organisers told The Star. Its audience included more working engineers and decision-makers.

The sessions were presented by Teknirade, the local representative of Cloisall Ltd., who are the agents for Dow Chemical building products.



King Hussein receives a petition from a Jordan Valley resident during his tour of the area on Tuesday (Petro photo)

### Valley projects go on show

AMMAN (Star) — Hard work by residents of the Jordan Valley, and intensive planning and construction efforts by the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA), were on show during His Majesty King Hussein's tour of the area on Tuesday.

The king met valley citizens, distributed title deeds to land that has recently become available for

land and viewed several of the JVA's multi-million-dollar projects. The most important among these were the water supply projects, which the JVA has undertaken to meet the needs both of valley farmers and of city dwellers in the hills.

JVA President Muntther Haddadin, speaking on the occasion, said that Jordan Government's estimated water needs of 38 million cubic metres a year by 2000 will be largely met by the JVA's canal and pipeline projects at Al-Mukhmicheh in the far north and in the Wadi Al-Arab.

The Wadi Al-Arab dam, now under construction by South Korea's Hanjin General Construction Company, will impound 9.1 million cubic metres of water for irrigation purposes in the valley. The Den Al-Aman pipeline, which Hanjin is working on along with Lebanon's Mothered, the UK's George Wimpey International and other firms, will pump 48 million cu m/year from the East Ghior Canal to the Amman/Balqa area.

### 30th anniversary

JORDAN (Star) Monday marked the anniversary of His Majesty King Hussein's assumption of his constitutional powers. The King assumed his powers on 2 May, 1953 at the age of 18.

The King attended military exercises performed by the Hussein III Brigade on the occasion. He also received cables of congratulations from high officials of the Royal Court, the government and security organizations.

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## jordan

# From blips to chips: Electro-conference

By Hamdan Al-Haj  
Special to the Star

AMMAN — The Jordan-International Electrical and Electronic Engineering Conference for 1983 (JIEC-83) was held at the University of Jordan from April 25-28, under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

The JIEC-83 had the joint sponsorship of the University of Jordan and the Jordan Engineers' Association. However, the many aspects involved in organizing such an international conference "prompted us to seek the support of other concerned organizations," said Dr. Mohammad Maqousi of the University's electrical engineering department, and vice-dean, Faculty of Engineering, conference chairman.

"And the response was quite satisfactory. In turn, it was with pleasure that we acknowledged the contributions of these organizations."

JIEC-83 was Jordan's first technical electrical engineering conference. "Due to various considerations, it was decided to hold a conference catering to general disciplines within electrical engineering," Dr. Maqousi said. "However, the programme has achieved a good amount of coherency among the specialized sessions in these disciplines."

The organizers of the conference wanted to attract wide international participation, and there was a pronounced response from "a score or more" countries of the Arab world and the wider international community.

"Since the preliminary stages of planning, we aimed at holding a technical conference which would permit the meeting and interaction of some serious research efforts from Jordan and the international community," Dr. Maqousi said. The technical papers contained in a published volume of proceedings "constitute a true testimony to the extent of success achieved in this regard."

Session papers were selected on the basis of review, comments and recommendations supplied by specialized technical reviewers. The spectrum of these papers "offered an interesting variety of technical topics which are of current research and development interests," Dr. Maqousi said. "In addition, the programme contained a number of invited papers, covering the different realms of the conference."

The majority of papers referred specifically to communications technology. Their contents covered a wide and diversified range of topics in signal and system characterisation, transmission schemes, circuits and filters. In addition, there were invited papers in the areas of digital signal processing, digital image transmission, speech transmission in telephony applications and sampling theory.

Papers in power systems tended to emphasize certain aspects of high-voltage transmission, and the application of computers in power engineering. In general, an invited paper highlighted some of the recent advances in this field.

"Turning to computer applications, we found a set of papers ranging from software applications to some hardware realizations." Here again, there was an invited paper on the testing of digital circuits and systems by the use of computer-aided techniques.

In semiconductor applications, some of the papers dealt with the physics and behaviour of solid-state materials, while other papers discussed recent applications of semiconductors in biomedical electronics.

A few papers also covered areas of electrical engineering, such as control theory and systems, electronic machines, lasers and other topics.

Dr. Maqousi said that the conference's main goal was to contribute to the establishment of a sound technical base in electrical engineering in Jordan. "Consequently, there appeared a strong emphasis on technical papers, research and development, and the provision of interaction between the participants (University of Jordan and Jordan Engineers' Association) and the international community."

In addition to the 70 technical sessions, 200 practicing Jordanian engineers attended the various technical sessions. At the end of technical sessions the organizers of the conference proposed a concluding session designed for immediate interaction with the participants. The concluding session brought up some concrete recommendations — to hold the conference periodically every two years along similar lines; to have future sessions be more specialized, and to phase advanced and emerging techniques of electrical engineering.

Other recommendations called for greater efforts to attract research workers dealing with problems of Jordan University; to increase the number of panel discussion sessions; to invite well-known international researchers to organize special technical sessions and to encourage Arab researchers in the occupied territories to produce stronger participation in technical organizations should be encouraged to promote research and development within their own countries. A steering committee should be set up for immediate planning and for broadlines for the next JIEC — to be held in 1985," Dr. Maqousi said.

## Working women situation studied at seminar

AMMAN (Star) — The Jordan Professional Women's Association is to participate in an international women's conference to be held in Washington, D.C. from July 1 to 5 August. Club President Ayyoubi Abdel Jabbar announced Monday.

Speaking at a seminar on the situation of women in the Jordanian labor force, Mrs. Ayyoubi also said the association is co-operating with the Social Development Ministry in a project to study the women's participation in the labor force. Its results will be presented at the UN Conference on New and Developing Countries of Energy in Nairobi, Kenya, in 1985.

Labour Minister Jawad Jarrar said in a message to the seminar that there are 40,000 working women in the country, whose annual income is JD 75 million, or JD 1.5 million per woman. He said the National Consultative Council, headed by Leila Sharaf, is studying the situation of women in the labor force and the importance of their role in the development of the country. It is sometimes necessary to take special measures to protect women and children in the labor force.

Mrs. Ayyoubi said the association is planning a series of seminars on women's affairs.

## Israel defies UN, Jordanian protests

# Canal plan threatens farms, potash plant

By John McCormick

LONDON — Jordan, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and the United Nations have opposed an Israeli plan to generate hydro-electricity using sea water carried by canal from the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea.

The \$1.3 billion project will benefit the Negev desert region, and restore the salinity and the depth of the Dead Sea to the level it was in 1930. But the establishment of a sound technical base in the process, and the increased salinity poses an immediate threat to the Jordanian potash industry.

Both Israel and Jordan extract potash from the Dead Sea, but Jordan has complained that it will have to raise the sea level around its evaporation pans by several metres to keep out the rising salt water. Introducing the less saline Mediterranean water into the inland sea will also change its chemical composition, and could reduce potash production by 15 per cent.

Israel dithers water

Over the last 150 years, natural evaporation has caused the level of the Dead Sea to fluctuate between 388 and 400 metres below mean sea level. But since the 1960s Israel has diverted water from the River Jordan (which flows into the Dead Sea) into its water grid, and the level of the Dead Sea has now fallen to 400m below sea level, and its surface area has been reduced by 20 per cent.

The project to pump Mediterranean water through the desert to the Dead Sea, 114 kilometres away, includes an 80 km tunnel, one of the longest in the world, under the mountains near Jericho and Arad.

When power is needed, the water can be released from two storage reservoirs on the plateau above the Dead Sea, and fall 400 metres to the turbines, generating 800 megawatts of energy, or 7 per cent of Israel's total power output.

Detailed design work is about to begin, and power is expected to flow by the early 1990s, despite the opposition of Jordan and the PLO. The PLO objects particularly to the proposed route of the conduit, which will bypass the occupied West Bank, but will pass through the Gaza Strip, also occupied by Israel since 1967.

The project will discharge 1.7 billion cubic metres of water annually into the Dead Sea, thereby raising its level 11 metres over 20 years.

At the same time, though, it will flood land that is either already used or planned to be used for agriculture, and will submerge a 100-kilometre area, earmarked for development, will be submerged.

The project as a whole, and the UN Conference on New and Developing Countries of Energy in Nairobi, Kenya, in 1985, is a subject of investigation by the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) that the project is technically feasible and could be carried out in the region under the right circumstances.

The report suggests that the scheme would bring development to the Negev, a region forming the basis of a new economic network, provides a means to extract crude oil from the southern Negev, and would provide a source of water for fish culture.

It could also support Israeli plans to exploit power from solar ponds, bodies of water with an upper layer of low-density salt water above a layer of higher-density, salt water.

On the other hand, says the report, the conduit will run through an area of geological instability, and seepage of sea water from the conduit could contaminate natural aquifers in the region.

It could also disturb farmland in the Gaza Strip, and affect the fragile coastal sand dune ecosystem.

Bypass proposed

The Israeli Environmental Protection Service has been monitoring the development of the project, and has sanctioned the proposed route as preferable to any of the five alternative and more northerly routes that were studied. In the light of UN Opposition a slightly longer and more expensive new route has since been suggested — this would entirely bypass the Gaza Strip, leaving its farmland undisturbed.

The UN report on the environmental effects of the project will be discussed by UNEP's Governing Council when it meets in Nairobi in May. At stake is the management of natural resource shared by two countries. Israel believes it has a strong economic argument, but the environmental and political questions remain. UNEP will consider the possibility that the Israeli project be "co-ordinated with a comparable Jordanian project" — although just what this would involve is not stated in the report.

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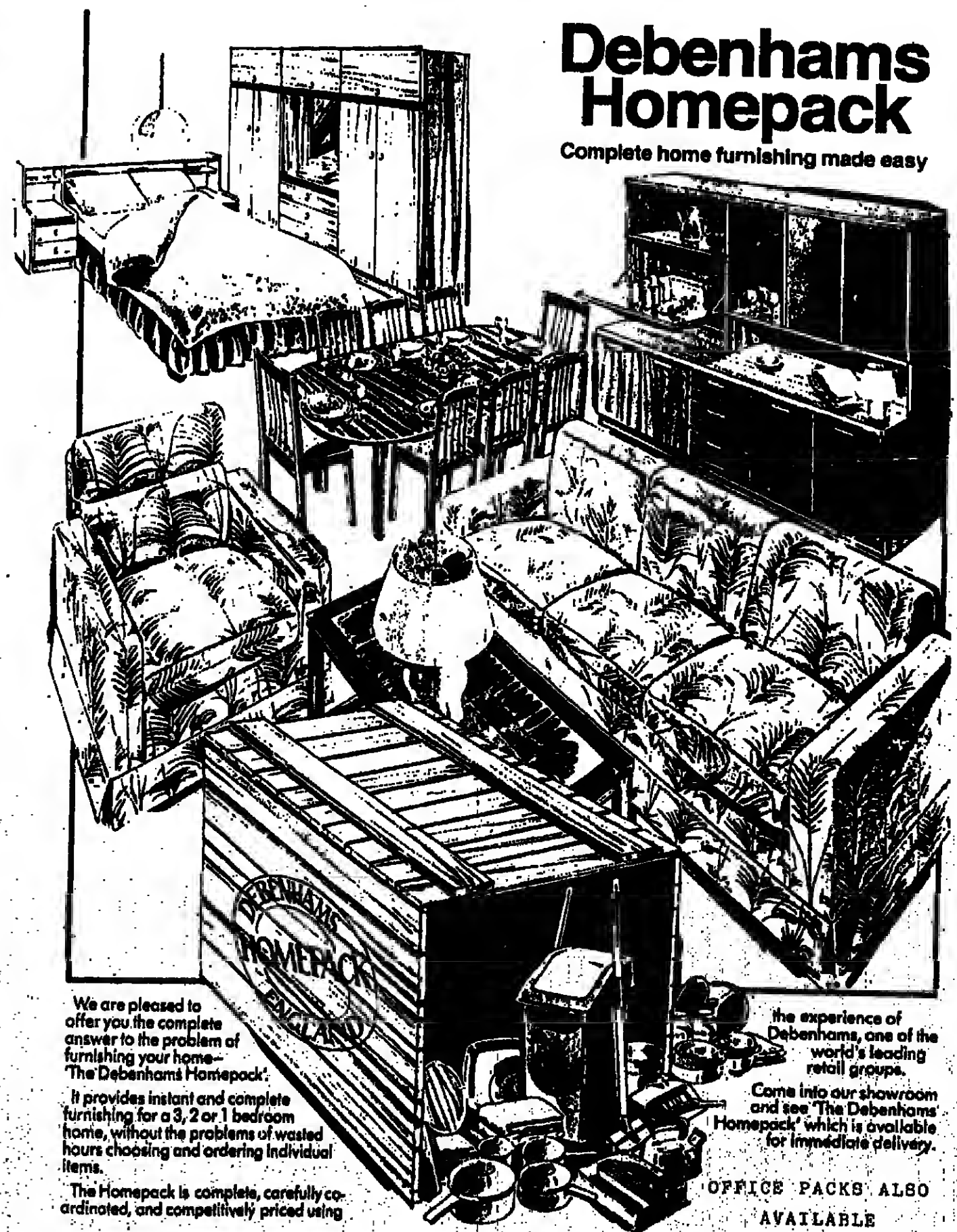
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## economy

# France, US clash over meaning of monetary pact

WASHINGTON (AP) — US President Ronald Reagan's administration says it will stick to its guns and intervene only rarely in foreign exchange markets. But French Treasury Secretary Jacques Delors said last Saturday that the US had agreed to co-ordinate intervention with its allies.

That's different from just having the central banks telephone one another, he commented.

The allies want the United States to intervene more, selling dollars to push down the price compared with their own currencies.

The high value of the dollar, supported by high US interest rates, makes other countries keep their own interest rates high, makes their imported oil more expensive and brings pressure on the US government from American industry for protection against cheap imports.

US Treasury Secretary Donald Regan pointed to a joint statement that he and six other finance ministers issued which said government intervention can only be limited.

But Mr Delors pointed to the final words of the statement:

"We are agreed on the need for closer consultations on policies and market conditions and the policies to be followed; and, while retaining our freedom to operate independently, are willing to undertake co-ordinated intervention in instances where it is agreed that such intervention would be helpful."

Mr. Delors told newsmen that the ministers had passed from confrontation on whether or not the commercial markets should settle the value of currencies, to practical measures on how and when to intervene. The Reagan administration takes a strong view on the effectiveness of market forces.

The practical effect of the agreement will take some time to ap-



Jacques Delors: US will co-ordinate intervention



Donald Regan: Steps can only be limited

pear, since governments try to keep their interventions quiet.

Mr. Delors, who has taken the lead in pressing for more intervention, said he did not expect to see results overnight. But he pointed out that currency dealers will read the statement, and he implied that it would make them more cautious.

'Eight Sisters' see capital explosion

## Oil money flow quickens

By Robert Poullot  
Star Economy Analyst

THE CURRENT decade is witnessing new aid from the Opec/Muslim world through the blend of smarter petromoney with OECD development programmes and this mix of low-cost aid and commercial funds from banks and investment companies. Through the process, traditional patterns and structures of capital movements should alter considerably (throughout the Middle East and the whole Muslim world).

As export credits and aid-money became scarce and development resources tightened up in the OECD zone under a harsh recessionary climate, contractors, suppliers and engineering firms turned increasingly over to Opec/Muslim funds as an alternative source of export financing and project outlets.

The timing is a critical one since the 'other sisters' have gained considerable weight over the past few years in calling the tune on the world aid theatre, both in terms of commitment. Capably as well as in managerial know-how. They have achieved this through a wide range of new types of aid instruments from leasing and trade financing to equity participation and matching arrangements of local and hard currency fundings. Those 'sisters' are: The Saudi Fund, The Kuwait Fund, The Islamic Development Bank, The Opec Fund, The Abu Dhabi Fund, The Iraqi Fund, The Arab Fund and Bades (the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa).

### New Explosion

The "Eight sisters" have undergone their second biggest authorized capital explosion, a reflection of both a growing request for their services and of a similar capital boost among Middle East commercial institutions. Thanks to a pool of resources exceeding \$30 billion in the aftermath of the "second oil shock", a staggering 120 per cent jump over what was available only three years ago. (These sisters' commitment capacity can easily snowball into more than 100 billion worth of prospects in the years ahead through co-financing with OECD development agencies and a more sophisticated use of mixed credits).

The 70's marked the entry of the 'sisters' in an international project pipeline dominated and managed by OECD agencies and the 80's will witness a radical shift in this pipeline command structure with the funds calling the shot. But a new approach will be required from Western commercial institutions to manoeuvre in such a complex environment. Under the aegis of Islam and fast-expanding regional banks and investment companies, the traditional shape of development assistance, as modelled by the West since decolonization, is changing sharply.

Indeed, the current capital crunch on the world markets should serve as a spark for already sharp new trends surfacing in the area. A big push for stock market exchanges and the emergence of a widespread number of Islamic institutions are quickly setting the climate for equity participation by Opec/Muslim funds instead of mere straight loan project financing.

A developing ability by Arab commercial banks and investment companies to initiate and manage their own operations, either on the Euro/Asian dollar markets or the regional corporate market, and prospects of much slower replenishment rates of Opec/Muslim funds' capital will reinforce the need for closer co-operation between both concessional and commercial project pipelines.

A marked dampening of excess liquidities together with a new economic slowdown in Opec's surplus capital exporting countries will lead Middle East institutions to seek abroad and more actively in the Third World higher yield investment outlets to which they were accustomed in the Gulf and North African areas.

The phenomenon of co-financing, a group of donors funding different parts of a same project, and of mixed credits, where private investors or a bank loan an aid to meet distinct cash requirements of a venture, are not completely new. But whereas only the Kuwait Fund, which has just celebrated its 20th anniversary, could initiate and manage its own project until the mid-70's, at least seven can do so today and assemble aid packages which are often more sophisticated than most world multilateral agencies currently offer on the aid theatre.

In exchange for technical expertise and managerial experience, the eight funds channelled about 65 per cent of their total aid between 1974 and 1982 towards such multilateral and bilateral institutions as the World Bank, the OECD agencies or among themselves in a triple bid to expedite their operations.

The result was staggering: over \$8 billion dollars were funnelled through triangular operations involving at least

one of the 'eight sisters', one OECD or world multilateral group of Opec/Muslim fund and one (several in the case of regional projects) recipient country. Had it not been for 'sisters' such triangular phenomenon, initiated in 1971 by the World Bank and the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, would never have reached such proportions.

With its multiplier effect ranging between three and five, the flow is blended with "other people's money," a stream involving in excess of \$25 billion excluding the aid of the recipient countries. Total estimated landed on projects would be in the range of 30 to 35 billion. About this may only account for less than 15 per cent of the outstanding official development assistance flows as recorded by the World Bank for the period, the momentum of co-financing had tremendous effects.

It helped the "eight sisters" to streamline all their efforts and reinforce their boycott against Israel and Africa.

It also enabled the Islamic Development Bank to stage for a different kind of "common project pipeline" in development and industrial banks of over 40 Muslim countries.

It paved the way to further international co-operation between the "eight sisters" and such major development funders as the OECD block of countries of the EEC's regular annual meetings. EEC institutions and countries were forced to open up more to full international bidding competition.

And it finally decentralized to a significant degree strategic decision-making process as far as geographical flows and priorities are concerned. This is only a start. Rising cost of projects, the OECD trend to put greater emphasis on bilateral aid rather than on less politically visible multilateral flows, the growing political risk of venturing into rural development for which no clear development mechanism exists, the levelling off of Opec/Muslim resources and the increasing need for non-concessional institutional credits to lump in some of their resources are all factors leading to an explosive growth of triangular operations at the end of this century.

More capital transfer on the part of those funds involving a concept of the past. A number of top officials questioning their approach to development assistance process underscored in late 1981-early 1982 when some of those funds had to suspend their aid flow to Sudan because of major default payments.

### Future trends

They stress that concessional aid development failed to introduce measures of economic rationality. Lack of leverage is also another issue often raised as a commitment capacity of the 'eight sisters' is concerned. Others have gone beyond that debate by making new ventures into fields of direct energy exploration and development less attractive potential LDC areas like the Kuwaiti and Arab Petroleum Investment Corp. (APIC) through its holdings in the International Energy Development Co. based in Geneva.

Abu Dhabi is also turning in the same direction. Its International Petroleum Investments Company (IPIC) is 50-50 shared by the Abu Dhabi Investment Authority and the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (Adnoc).

At the outset, the arrangement was a convenient young but cash-rich funds. But 1980-81 was a lesson that when those funds became aware of their new role and ability in dictating, instead of just following, the by the OECD's Development Assistance Committee block composed of 17 countries.

Faisal Al-Khateeb, Director General of the Kuwait Fund, explained the situation: "When we started our operations, we went heavily into joint funding with the Bank and other institutions. But our experience was that each donor institution or country is working on its own set of procedures."

Those are not always different but they are reference bases clashing against each other. The differences in interests and of procedures have really made us go into parallel funding.

"However, deep you go into streamlining procedures, there are still a number of major constraints such as the aid approach and the boycott of Israel and South Africa. The World Bank deals only with member countries and is not open to all developing nations. It is clear that we are trying very hard to settle at least as many technical issues that exist between Arab funds and European institutions."

## Amman Financial Market Report

# Prices turn up again

By Mamdouh El-Ghaly

IN CONTRAST to last week when there was a drop in prices of most stocks, this week (26 April — 2 May) showed a general rise, bringing the second figure up almost 2 per cent.

Despite the Labour Day holiday the intensity of handling at the market was not been affected — mainly in the banks sector, which accounted for more than three-quarters of funds changing hands in the market. The Arab Bank occupied a little less than half the volume of total handling during this week. More than 920,000 shares were handled in a market value of JD 4.16 million divided among 2,000 contracts: an increase of 70 per cent compared to last week.

The average daily handling reached over JD 1 million, with deviation amounting to 53.8 per cent or 12.2 per cent of the total handling. This is an unstable volume of business, resulting from big deals — more than JD 1 million — involving Arab Bank stock during two consecutive days.

The banks sector occupied 80.9 per cent of total handling, an increase of 10.7 points compared to last week. Five out of 13 banks occupied 86.5 per cent of the sector or 70 per cent of the total. Arab Bank occupied 52.7 per cent or 42.7 per cent of total handling. It was followed by Jordan National Bank 115.6 per cent of total, 12.6 per cent; Jordan Financial Securities 73.5/9 per cent; Bank of Jordan 15.6/4.5 per cent and Jordan Gulf Bank 5.3/4.3 per cent.

Industrials retreated, with 8.6 per cent of the market: a drop of 6.3 points. Five out of 27 companies occupied 50 per cent of the sector or 4.3 per cent of the total. National Steel Company had 17.2/1.5 per cent; Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural 10.9/0.9 per cent; Jordan Petroleum Refinery 8.2/0.7 per cent; Intermediate Petrochemicals 6.9/0.6 per cent, and Jordan Phosphate Mines 6.7/0.6 per cent.

The services sector occupied 6.6 per cent of total handling on the market, a drop of 4.1 points. Two out of seven companies occupied 77 per cent of the sector's handling or 5.1 per cent of the market total. Arab Investment and International Trading occupied 59.1 per cent of the sector or 3.9 per cent of the total and National Company for General Investments had 17.9 per cent and 1.2 per cent respectively.

The insurance sector accounted for 3.9 per cent of total market handling, a slight drop of 0.3 points.

Three out of nine companies in this sector occupied 64.8 per cent of the sector or 2.6 per cent of total handling. They were Jordan-French Insurance with 34.8/1 per cent, National Insurance with 20.1/0.8 per cent and Arabian Seas Insurance with 19.9/0.8 per cent.

The stocks of 56 companies were handled during this week. Thirty-four of them showed a share price increase including Arab International Hotels, closing at JD 8.820 up from JD 0.720; Arab International Investment and Trading at JD 2.200 up from JD 1.970; Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural at JD 4.200 up from JD 3.770; Jordan Phosphate Mines at JD 2.540 up from JD 2.310, and Intermediate Petrochemicals at JD 1.580 up from JD 1.440.

The stock prices of the stocks of 13 companies decreased, including Jordan Wastes Mills, closing at JD 3.300 down from JD 3.500; Jordan Paper and Cardboard at JD 2.400 down from JD 2.500 and International Contracting and Investments, at JD 0.830 down from JD 0.850.

Nine companies showed no change in their stock prices. The record figure showed was 1.9 per cent up, while hesitation reached 1.2 per cent — indicating a relatively high fluctuation. In the over-the-counter market 350,000 shares were handled at a market value of more than JD 356,000.

## The weekly record

Companies showing a share price increase  
Companies with a price decrease  
The weekly record figure

## economy

# Airport township study under way

AMMAN — A consultancy contract signed late last month for a residential township near the Queen Alia International Airport will take about one year to complete, Housing Corporation officials say.

The local Shabbat and Badran company, in association with the UK's William Halcrow International, will design the housing estate on a 700-hectare site about five kilometres south of the new airport's site at Giza, 30 km. south of Amman.

The first stage of the contract, expected to take about four months, is to conduct a feasibility study for the establishment of a socio-economic growth centre at the location. The second stage comprises detailed design of a nucleus town for 3,000 families.

Tenders for construction of the town could be invited by late summer of 1984, the officials said.

# Construction award due for UDD

By Steven Ross  
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — A decision on the contractor for the first major construction job in the Urban Development Department's (UDD's) new areas scheme will be made within two weeks.

The Star learned that 13 local and international companies had bought the tender documents for the contract — for infrastructure and public-use buildings in Marka — out of 17 who had originally been prequalified to bid for all the new area jobs. Two other new areas are planned, in North Ruseifa and Quwelsmeh.

Mr. Raed Faneh, a consultant working with the UDD, told The Star that the department had submitted its recommendation to the Prime Ministry and it was now under consideration. The next job to be tendered will be the North Ruseifa site, he said. So far nine of the prequalified companies have bought the tender documents for that contract, on which the closing date is 21 May. They include one Arab and one Jordanian firm each of which was allowed to bid for one contract only.

All three new-area contracts were originally tendered in one block. The tendering process was nearly complete when it was suspended in mid-1982 by a decision to redesign the homes and circulation network.

The three jobs were then divided so that construction could start on part of the scheme before all the design work was finished. Mr. Faneh said that the Quwelsmeh area was still in design and that contract would not be awarded for another six months. Contractors had to submit new tenders after the redesign.

The prequalification list included construction companies from Jordan, India, West Germany, South Korea, Kuwait, Turkey, France, Greece, China, the Philippines, Yugoslavia and the UAE.

Three other contracts under the UDD project were not affected by the redesign. They comprised upgrading of services in existing squatter residential areas, and are being performed by Jordanian contractors.

The overall UDD programme is estimated to cost \$56.3 million, of which \$21 million is being supplied by the World Bank.

AMMAN — All phosphoric acid to be exported by the Jordan Fertiliser Industry Company (JFIC) during 1983 will go to India, a JFIC official says. JFIC has a marketing agreement with Japan's Mitsui, which in turn is selling the acid to the Indian firm Iffco. The company expects to produce about 35,000 tonnes of phosphoric acid in 1983. Its production of diammonium phosphate fertiliser is being marketed by agreements with Japan's Mitsubishi Corporation and the US' Woodward and Dickerson.

AMMAN — Arab Air Cargo, the Jordanian-Iraqi freight airline, took delivery of its first Boeing 707 jet on Monday. Mr. Salah Hussein, the director of the company, returned to Amman on Saturday after touring several European countries to study air freight markets and appoint general agents for the company in European capitals.

AMMAN — The West German development fund, Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau (KfW) will provide a DM 9.5 million (JD 1.4 million) loan to finance the Aqaba thermal power station project, under an agreement signed here on Monday. The Saudi Development Fund, the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, the Arab Social and Economic Development Fund, the OPEC Fund for International Development, the World Bank and other friendly countries are supporting the project, whose cost is estimated at JD 100 million.

AMMAN — A draft agreement on organizing land transport of passengers and goods between Jordan and the United Arab Emirates has been prepared. The 22-article draft provides for the establishment of regular transport services between the two countries.

KUWAIT — The 10-nation Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) stands to suffer a \$11.7-billion shortfall in revenues on account of a drop in oil prices and a decline in demand, the Opec Bulletin reported. The Opec members, it said, experienced a drop of \$47.6 billion in oil revenues in 1982, when the volume of crude oil exports receded by about 2.3 per cent below the 1981 level.

## In Brief

MOSCOW — Soviet industrial production and labour productivity increased 4.7 per cent and 3.9 per cent respectively in the first quarter of 1983 compared to the same period last year, the government newspaper Izvestia reported.

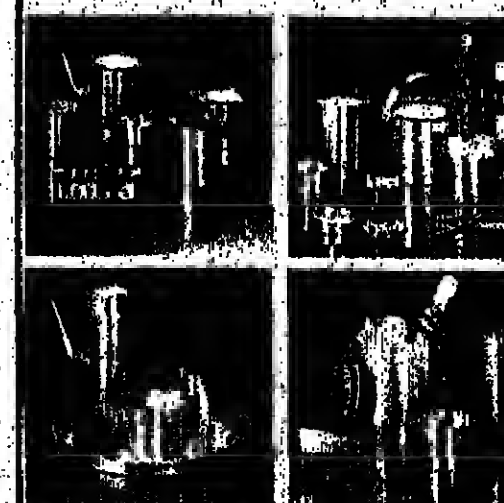
NICOSIA — The monitoring committee of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) has called for the strengthening of contacts with oil exporting countries that are non-members. It was reported here by a weekly oil journal. The Middle East Economic Survey said the call was one of several conclusions and recommendations as yet unpublished and unpublished that have been circulated to the oil ministers of the 13 Opec member states.

KUWAIT — Kuwait's income from oil exports and foreign investments dropped sharply in 1982 in comparison with 1981 due to a cutback in oil production and a sluggish market with low demand, the Central Bank of Kuwait reported.

ABU DHABI — The Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (Adnoc) has announced major oil and gas finds in offshore and onshore areas of the emirate. The new fields were identified as Yassem, some 165 km northwest of Abu Dhabi, and the onshore Al-Hudair near the capital.

TEHRAN — A 700-page book detailing Iran's first five-year plan has been submitted to the Majlis (parliament) for approval. The stated object of the plan is to change "the current economic structure of the past in the direction of reaching economic prosperity." Under the plan, it is envisaged the country needs 7,000 Agro-engineers, 30,000 engineers in other areas, 83,000 technicians, 7,500 general practitioners and 1,000 specialist doctors.

## Stelton of Denmark



Elise

Brooklyn St.  
Jabal Luwidi  
Amman



### King Fahd inaugurates mines

SAUDI ARABIA — King Fahd, pledging to diversify his economy instead of relying solely on crude oil, inaugurated on Saturday Saudi Arabia's first gold mine, 40 kilometres north-east of Jeddah.

### Iran releases POWs

NICOSIA — Iran released 32 crippled Iraqi prisoners of war in a unilateral move on Saturday, flying them to Amman, for delivery in the International Red Cross, the Iranian News Agency reported. The Iranian Ambassador to Kuwait, Ali Shams Ardubani, said the release of the prisoners was a gesture of goodwill towards the Iraqis. He stressed this did not influence any shift in Iran's views and policy about the continuation of the war against Iraq, now in its 12nd month.

### Reagan's plan still valid

BEIRUT — Jordan's King Hussein has said President Reagan's 1 September plan remained the only working mechanism for a Middle East peace despite the failure of Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization to agree on a joint negotiating role. The King also warned in an interview published by the Independent Beirut newspaper 'An-Nahar' that the fate of the Reagan plan would largely depend on the US ability to get the Israeli army out of Lebanon. He rejected US Secretary of State George Shultz's concept that the PLO could be bypassed in the peace-making process.

### Qatar orders oil recovery boats

LONDON — Two British-made oil recovery boats have been rushed to Qatar to help combat the massive oil slick in the Gulf. The vessels, ordered by the Qatar General Petroleum Corporation late last year for delivery at the end of May and June, were completed ahead of schedule, because of the slick. Each boat is equipped with a 400-metre inflatable boom for oil recovery duties, and can also serve as a high speed launch. A similar vessel is already operating in Abu Dhabi.

### Israeli Arabs win court case

TEL AVIV — Two Israeli-Arab MPs have won a temporary supreme court injunction in a suit charging discrimination between Arab and Jewish families in allowances for children. All Israeli families, regardless of income bracket, receive monthly grants from the National Insurance Institute for each child. But a special law grants army veterans larger allocations. The petitioners argued that this discriminated against the country's approximately 700 thousand Arab citizens, most of whom are exempted from the compulsory draft. The order issued on Sunday gave the government 45 days to explain why the discrepancy should not be corrected.

### Asia-Pacific nations meet on Palestinian issue

KUALA LUMPUR — Some 300 delegates and observers from Asia-Pacific nations and international organisations began deliberations Tuesday on mobilize global support for the Palestinian struggle to secure national independence and sovereignty. The five-day conference is sponsored by the United Nations.

### Possible increase of mental cases cited on West Bank

GENEVA — A report released on Monday by the World Health Organization cites a possible increase of mental cases on the Israeli-occupied West Bank and in Gaza. The report, compiled by a special three-man WHO committee, noted there were no incidence statistics but said that in view of the degree of stress experienced, it seems possible that mental disorders have increased to an appreciable extent. It suggested a special WHO study of the situation in collaboration with local scientists. The comment was part of an 18-page paper prepared by the committee members for the WHO annual assembly which opened here on Monday.

## Afghan guerrillas form new 'Unity' group



Troops of the Mujahideen examine a section of a Soviet-made bomb found on the battlefield.

ISLAMABAD (IONS) — The bitterly divided Afghan resistance has once again been trying to unite itself in preparation for the new round of indirect talks between Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan now being held under United Nations auspices in Geneva.

Twenty resistance groups are based in the Pukhtun horder town of Peshawar, where most Afghan refugees are concentrated. There have already been seven major attempts to unite them but no one leader has apparently been prepared to work under another.

The resistance's greatest weakness has been this lack of unity, which has prompted the United States, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan to try to force the beleaguering leadership to get together on a single platform.

According to resistance sources seven of the main parties are in the process of uniting into an alliance calling itself 'Ittehad-i-Islami Mujahideen-i-Afghanistan' or the 'Islamic Front of Holy Warriors for Afghanistan'.

It will be headed by Abdur Rauf Sur, whose mildness is expected to promote greater co-operation. The alliance includes all the main Islamic fundamentalist groups such as the Jamiat-i-Islami of Afghanistan led by Professor Rabhani, Hurkat-i-Inqilab led by Maulvi Mansoor and Sali's own group, the Ittehad-i-Islami. The most significant addition is the Hizb-i-Islami led by Hikmatyar Gulbuddin, who will become vice-president of the alliance.

Hikmatyar Gulbuddin claims to have the largest following in Afghanistan but being a hard-line fundamentalist he has in the past refused to co-operate with other resistance groups. Rival leaders in Peshawar claim he has often murdered political opponents in the resistance and his fighters have been responsible for much blood-letting inside Afghanistan, sparing neither the Russians nor Afghan guerrillas belonging to other groups.

## Lebanon: Israel's Vietnam

By Gabi Zohar

CPL. YU'AL KLINGMAN, 23, emigrated from Argentina to Israel and lived in Carmiel in west Galilee. Private Shimon Salim 37, came from Iran and resided in Jerusalem. Sgt. Ben Zion Coprigaro 37, emigrated from Romania and lived in Bat Yam near Tel-Aviv. Major Arnon Radi 38, came from Yemen. Cpl. Yacov Cohen came from Persia and lived in Acre. Staff Sgt. Hado 38, came from Iraq and lived in Tel-Aviv. Cpl. Richard Gabrielovich came from Poland and lived in Nazareth. Sgt. Henry Dana 44, came from Egypt and lived in Ramat Hasharon.

All those were killed in the war in Lebanon and left behind them wives and kids. They all came from their countries to be killed in the war in Lebanon. The Nero of Israel. The list of Israeli dead is in fact a long one.

They mislead immigrants by claims about anti-Semitism, lack of security, persecutions, discrimination and massacres. They invite Jews to come where they can find prosperity, security and abundance. They tempt them with all methods, but

His seeming willingness to work under a more or less secular political group, the Islamic Front, has recently accused Gulbuddin of a secret deal with the Russians and the Americans whereby Russian troops would attack other groups inside Afghanistan but not his, in return for the Islamic Front's support.

Significant by their absence are another more or less secular political group, the Islamic Front, which supports a return to the King Zahir Shah, to pro-American groups, the Gullian's party which favours a Western democracy, and a few left-wing groups, mostly and commanding little support.

The religious fundamentalists are happy getting together just for the sake of it. They are not interested in the Islamic Front, which is a secular organization of the Islamic Conference, which entail all Muslim countries recognizing the Islamic Front as the sole authority for Afghanistan.

However this alliance is going to face a position from not only the Russians and the Islamic Front, who could never negotiate with the fundamentalists, but also from within Afghanistan.

All these Islamic groups are based on the Islamic Front, who, although they are not fundamentalists, do not control the country. There are six minority nationalities in the Islamic Front, just as much as they do the Islamic Front. There is no likelihood of these minority groups getting together with a Pathan-dominated Islamic Front.

new arrivals soon discover the facts and face the same problems they face in Israel. They find themselves in Israel where they are slaughtered together with equality and the Islamic Front.

After World War II, the least secured place was Israel. The Independent Jewish state, where Jews are now being killed at a high rate, they are governed by a dictatorial Islamic Front.

Israel cannot provide protection for its population. May be the creation of Israel was a mistake to start with. We cannot always blame the Jews for so many mishaps that have befallen them. Many disasters could have been avoided had the leaders of Israel spent more time in peace rather than on war. Had we been able to understand the political map of the Middle East, then we did in 1967, we would have saved the lives.

All these ideas came to my mind prior to the incident of the explosion at the military headquarters.

Continued on page 8

## Crimes of Israeli troops against Palestinians



Israeli troops arrest a Palestinian.

By Robik Rosenthal

MEET Eran Baum at Tel-Aviv University last week. He is a 21-year-old Israeli army officer and is studying at the university. He served in Lebanon for 45 days and is a supporter of the progressive military movement. "There are limits."

Hand on the glass facing the microphone and spoke of the dramatic scenes he witnessed while in active service. He said: "I was going home from school when I heard the news about the explosion at the military headquarters in Tyre. I cursed the Palestinians who did it and wished to go and fight. When I spoke to my mother about it she encouraged me despite the fact that she is not in favour of war (my father was killed in 1973).

I was called for duty and served first at the Al-Ansar camp for one week and then applied for transfer because I could not bear staying there. I was transferred to Sidon where I witnessed what our troops do to the innocent Palestinians.

I understood then that the Palestinians who were responsible for the explosion are not terrorists and assassins, as our media tries to portray them, but they did it to retaliate for the crimes committed by our officers. I have never been to Tyre but I am certain that many crimes were committed there as was the case in the headquarters in Sidon."

I moved with Eran to a cafeteria where he recalled how he was jailed in Argentina five years ago for spying for Israel. In prison he tasted insult, torture and disgust.

The military governor's residence in Sidon reminds me of the Argentine prison where there were plenty of murderers and fascists adopting the same methods and equipment of torture," he said. I sat with other officers in the military headquarters in Sidon. Suddenly a sergeant entered our room. He had a pale face and was shivering. He told us how a border guard had drawn the flag of Israel on the body of a dead Palestinian with his iron rods.

Upon hearing this the commander, Amos, rushed to the scene where he found an unconscious bleeding Palestinian. He requested a line-up of officers in order to identify the culprit. We were told later that the victim identified the officer but could not say anything. I do not believe that Palestinian will survive. He could have been innocent like many others in Al-Ansar camp where people are killed in cold blood.

Captain Amos, a reserve officer, wanted to talk to border guard officers about inhuman treatment of enemies. Those officers were brought up with extreme hatred to the Arabs. These words will not be able to convert them to the proper path. They will follow their leaders blessing their crimes against the Arabs. This is the Israeli army of 1983 the army of bloodshed and murder. Few officers detect such acts.

## Lebanon: Israel's Vietnam

Continued from page 8

When the chief rabbi in Britain Emmanuel Pappas requested me to convey to the leaders in Israel the news about the death of Rabbi Moshe Tsur who was killed in Damascus shortly after he emigrated to Israel. By emigrating to Israel, the rabbi had signed his death warrant.

We have to discriminate between those who die in a defensive war and those who die in an unjustified war. The people of Israel should have far-sighted and wise leaders who can save a lot of Jewish blood. If we look at the structure of the Knesset and the most recent Israeli governments, we can see that the politicians commit mistakes for the ordinary person to pay the price.

In Sidon military headquarters I have seen prisoners blindfolded and handcuffed sitting in corridors where soldiers kept insulting them and beating them upon orders from their officers. Soldiers of our group were invited to step down to the dungeon and see how they treat Palestinian prisoners.

We used to see youths brought in blindfolded every morning. I saw many of them bleeding before they entered the building. We have been ordered not to provide any treatment for them. One officer used to say: "God has sent us to punish and insult the Arabs."

I used to see prisoners brought in by Haddad's men who were free to go anywhere they chose. These men tortured prisoners in the presence of Israeli officers. I witnessed one torture session which I am ashamed to describe. Haddad's men demanded that one old Palestinian should praise Major Haddad, and to curse Palestinian leaders. When he refused they attached electrical wires to his tongue and told him that he will not speak any more. I was told that a border guard bit the ear of a Palestinian prisoner.

I have seen Palestinian prisoners clean bathrooms and the rooms of border guards. I objected to such acts and many others. I asked the officer in command to tell me why these people were arrested. Simply, I lost faith and didn't like to see anymore.

I have to give my life a meaning by respecting man regardless of his belief or nationality. In this military service something broke inside me. I am afraid one day the people of Israel might have to face similar situation from the Likud.

One day, Palestinian prisoners were asked to unload rice from a truck. Afterwards we gave them a break and even offered them cigarettes. This attitude did not please the border guards who said that Palestinians deserve a shot in the head and they told us: "You are not better than them."

I also saw Haddad's men break the jaw of one prisoner as he was brought in. We witnessed a girl raped by border guards many times.

What I have seen could not have happened in Nazi Germany. Emotionally, I could not tolerate what was going on and I asked for a transfer from commander Amos who told me that if we were not here they would bring another border guard unit and then more incidents occur.

I wrote those memoirs because it was my only way to fight back. I am not prepared to go back to war again, and I believe the solution lies in leaving Israel for good. I know many friends who left the country because they did not want to fight in Lebanon where ugly crimes are being committed."

Al Hamishmar

### Iraqis sink Kuwaiti vessel

NICOSIA — A Kuwaiti vessel transporting water and food to Kuwait was attacked and sunk by Iraqi naval units in Kuwait's territorial waters on Sunday. The official Iranian News Agency reported. There was an immediate confirmation of the report by Kuwait.

### Arafat may visit India

NEW DELHI — PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat has indicated that it may be necessary for him to visit India for talks with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on the Middle East situation soon after US Secretary of State George Shultz completes his current round of discussions with Arab and Israeli officials, reported the Hindustan Times.

### Israel denied US technology

TEL AVIV — US Defence Secretary Cispur Weinberger has reimposed a ban on American technology for the Israeli Lavi fighter plane, a Defence Ministry official said on Monday. The United States lifted the ban last month which was originally imposed to protest Israel's invasion of Lebanon. The official, who asked not to be identified, said he did not know why Weinberger reimposed the ban, and that Israel may turn to another country for the technology or try to develop it at home.

### Gas shortage in UAE

ABU DHABI — The UAE has experienced gas shortage since Monday. A number of cars lined up at the few gas stations that are still open for service. The problem is reported to be connected with the distribution of refined petroleum products in the Emirates.

## No/1 CHANGE OF TELEPHONE NUMBERS IN ABDOUN AREA

The Telecommunication Corporation announces to its telephone subscribers in the Abdoun area of Amman with telephones still connected to the Zahran electromechanical exchange, that they will be transferred to the new electronic exchange of Wadi Essir. This transfer will be carried out between the 10th and 15th of May/1983, the present numbers starting with 41, 42, 43 and 44 will be changed to start with 817, 818, 819 and 810 while the remaining three digits will not be changed.

For Example:

Existing Number	New Number
41, 826	817,826
42,706	818,706
43,194	819,194
44,342	810,342

For any further enquiry please telephone 811815 or 41999.

## No/2 CHANGE OF TELEPHONE NUMBERS BETWEEN 4TH AND 5TH CIRCLES OF JABAL AMMAN

The Telecommunication Corporation announces in its telephone subscribers in the area falling on both sides of the main street linking the Fourth and the Fifth Circles of Jabal Amman, that they will be transferred to the new electronic Abdali exchange. This transfer will be carried out between 19th and 26th May, 1983. The present number starting with four will be changed to start with 67 with very little numbers excepted for technical reasons. For those exceptions the telephone numbers 41999 and 663163 could be dialled for information although all affected customers will be notified in advance.

For Example

Existing Number	New Number
41415	671415
42697	672697
43223	673223
44996	674996

Cpl. David Gahal 19, died from a shot from a Druze fighter to a phalangist. He died in a foreign country where the people are fighting among themselves. Ten years ago, cpl. Johnny Smith, an American soldier was killed in Vietnam. He died in a foreign country where people were fighting among themselves.

from a Hebrew newspaper



# Reagan's failure will let in the Soviets

By Robert Stephens

EVERYONE CONCERNED in the breakdown of the Palestine peace talks has been trying to put the blame on the others. But what is remarkable is how close they come to success. Even now there is a slight chatter that Yasser Arafat may get enough support from his colleagues in the PLO and the Arab League to clinch a deal with Jordan's King Hussein. If he doesn't it may mean that the Middle East is heading towards another decade of warfare and political upheaval.

The assassination of Dr. Sarraf, the PLO doctor, illustrates the kind of courage Arafat and his backers now need if they are to go forward towards peace talks with Israel and the United States on the lines agreed upon with Hussein. These would have meant negotiations by a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation on a three-part basis. The first, and most recent, part was the plan put forward last September by President Reagan for an autonomous Palestine entity on the West Bank linked with Jordan. Then there were the proposals made by King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and endorsed by an Arab League summit in Fez.

Finally, there was the famous Security Council resolution 242, dating back to 1967, which called for Israel's withdrawal from occupied territories to secure and recognised borders (thereby creating a de facto recognition of Israel).

President Reagan has blamed Arab radicals for trying to block the peace process. But to analyse the present tragic dilemma of the Palestinians in terms of moderates

and extremists is neither accurate nor helpful.

Among the Arabs, as well as among the Israelis, there are genuine differences of judgment about tactics and commitments. From the Balfour Declaration of 1917 onwards, this has been an historical struggle without precedent. And it has now widened to involve not only Israelis and Palestinians, but also much of the Arab world, the two super-powers and recently, to an increasing extent, Britain and Europe.

## Gained backing

Even in the loosest Reaganist diplomatic parlance, King Fahd can scarcely be described as 'radical.' Yet it was his proposals which gained the backing of even the Arab 'radical' States, such as Algeria, at the Fez summit, and which are now the Arab consensus and the fall-back position of the PLO if the Reagan plan talks finally fail.

The breaking-point in the Amman talks was rather cryptically described by King Hussein as the PLO considering itself as more important than 'the land.' This seems to mean that the PLO was not prepared to risk a split in its ranks by accepting its exclusion, except as a back-seat driver, from the joint negotiating team, even if it meant losing the best opportunity for some time to end the Israeli occupation.

For Arafat and his colleagues the arguments for and against were finely balanced. If they accepted the Reagan plan as a basis for negotiation and the deal worked out with Hussein, they would in effect be accepting in advance two most important and difficult points - renouncing the mandate given them by the Arab summit in Rabat to be the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and the rejection of an independent Palestine State. (The Palestine National Council meeting in Algiers in February had endorsed the aim of a confeder-



King Hussein



Yasser Arafat



President Reagan

ation, with Jordan, but as between two independent States.)

On the other hand, the Reagan plan contained a clause vital to the Palestinians, especially those on the West Bank. This was the US commitment to secure Israel's withdrawal and to prevent annexation of the occupied territories.

Rejection of the Reagan plan would mean losing this opportunity of American backing. It would leave the West Bank at the mercy of Begin's schemes to incorporate it in the Jewish State.

Time was running out, the Palestinians were constantly being warned. By the end of the year America might be so engrossed in the run-up to the next presidential election that Reagan's freedom of action in dealing with Israel would be seriously curtailed.

## Fint contradiction

These arguments were influenced by the Palestinians' estimate of what kind of useful response their acceptance of the Reagan plan might bring from the United States and Israel. Begin had already made it clear that he rejected the plan lock, stock and

barrel. It was in flat contradiction with his claim to the West Bank.

The main basis of President Reagan's Middle East policy - like that of Dr. Kissinger - has been to prevent the growth of Soviet influence in the area and to neutralise or destroy the influence of the Arab 'radicals,' especially the PLO. Israel's massive American armament was partly to enable it to act as an instrument of this strategy. To some extent this policy worked - the Lebanese war showed up again Russia's caution or weakness or both. It also heavily damaged radical Syria and the PLO.

But, without an Arab-Israeli settlement endorsed by Moscow, Soviet influence is bound to increase, as is now happening in Syria. The drift towards US-Soviet confrontation in the Middle East is all the more serious because it is part of a global trend which is creating new areas of super-power tension and war by proxy in many parts of the Third World - in Central America, Afghanistan, Southern Africa and Indo-China.

America's problem has been how to combine its anti-Soviet alliance with Israel with the big

American interests in the countries, especially Saudi Arabia and the Gulf, while keeping the powerful pro-Israel lobby in Washington.

The Palestinians and Hussein are now looking for evidence from Washington. President Reagan means his two tests: how far America is prepared to withdraw from Lebanon (if it's hard to shift the ruell in the Lebanon, how much more difficult to move them in the West Bank) and a withdrawal from the West Bank. On neither point has Reagan begun to deliver the goods.

Reagan has called for better courageous moves by the Palestinians. The same is now required by the United States. The PLO must fully accept resolution 242 as a basis for peace talks and clearly its acceptance of Israel and its terms for co-existence. The United States must show that it is prepared to exert effective pressure on Israel, the Lebanon and halt its punitive West Bank settlement programme.

## Major Wu changes his image

By Brian Ends

TAIPEI - About now, on the other side of the Strait of Taiwan, unsuspecting Chinese peasants are being bombarded with curious gatefold posters loaded with the latest in microtechnology.

When opened, they unleash the disembodied strains of "Happy Birthday to You". They picture, in duet with a pretty Taiwanese songstress and a huge white cake baked by a local movie starlet, the birthday boy himself, Major Wu Jung-Ken.

Last October, when he was plain Comrade Wu, he flew his People's Liberation Army J16-19 out of China's Shandong province on a training mission. He was half way across the Yellow Sea to South Korea before loyal PLA pilots were scrambled. A fortnight later, on the birthday of the late Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, he arrived in hero's welcome in Taiwan.

The nationalist leader, much given to Delphic pronouncements, once remarked that the struggle against China's Communists must be "30 per cent culture, 70 per cent political". At a time when Taiwan's political fortunes were at an especially low ebb, Major Wu dropped from the skies like the answer to a prayer.

After five months under the protective wing of General Wang Shiang, the shadowy chief of the armed forces' Political Warfare Section, 26-year-old Major Wu is a star.

Soldiers of all ranks snap to attention as he passes by. Teenagers covet his autograph. The stars of generals battle to have him as their adopted son. Scrummily lovely actresses and models hang on his every word and have pronounced him "the most eligible bachelor in Taiwan".

No more drab, buggy boiler suits for Major Wu. He now favours tight pants and a heavy-duty nylon bomber jacket with fur collar, or a well-cut business suit and Cuban-heeled boots. He smokes English cigarettes. It is with a gold lighter.

"He is a symbol," says the government's Director of Information, Dr. James Soong, "of the depressing situation on the mainland".

"The message," adds Dr. Soong, "is getting through to young people there that we have an alternative style of life here".

Perhaps this is true, perhaps not. But the recent rash of attempted hijackings in China, and a series of defections less theatrical than Major Wu's suggest that the good life promised by Deng Xiaoping's modernisers is not arriving quickly enough for some people.

What is certain is that Taipei is consistently losing the propaganda battle in the outside world. The country is welcome at the UN and its status is gradually being whittled away. The one remaining seat it has on a regional body, at the Asian Development Bank, is now under threat.

The flirtation between Washington and Peking has lost some of its ardour but both sides still recognise "a commonality of interests", and even President Reagan's arch-conservative government is pledged to reduce arms sales to Taiwan.

So the Nationalists are left with Major Wu, and he has been well used.

Major Wu said that life on his Shandong air base was tedious beyond belief. Recreations consisted of magazines, ping-pong, a little TV and radio. His monthly wage was around \$12.

With a glance at his "minder", Colonel Li, he added that, of course, what really attracted him were "freedom and democracy". The reward money paid to him by the Nationalists, about \$2 million in gold, had not influenced him, he said.

In his well-appointed room on a Taipei air base he now has a TV, hi-fi, video tape-recorder, refrigerator, air-conditioner and carpet.

How does he spend his time when not delivering propaganda speeches or doing the rounds with starlets at the air base ball? He reads magazines and plays ping-pong.

Perhaps Major Wu is irritated that he can go nowhere and do nothing without his "minder". Certainly he misses his mainland sweetheart, Miss Ping, a 21-year-old worker, suspects the sincerity of his new female admirers and finds fame a mixed blessing. But time and the gold will probably take care of that.

If he keeps his nose out of domestic politics and does not question the legitimacy of the ruling Kuomintang, life will be a bowl of cherries. Taiwan trails only Japan and Singapore in Asian prosperity.

Major Wu's might inspire some of those across the water now opening the musical birthday cards, and if they arrive with a nuclear submarine or a missile destroyer their prize in gold will be 10 times that of his.

But they'd better be quick about it. The propaganda war continues relentlessly but the 35-year-old system of rewards for defectors could soon be abolished. "After all," said Dr. Soong, "we must show that these people are seeking freedom. We do not want it to look like greed".

## Street clashes in Paris



PARIS - STREET CLASHES - A mob of students some armed with clubs protect their faces as they run for cover in front of the Louvre Museum last week in an attempt to avoid tear gas grenades thrown by security forces. Over 3,000 students took to the streets of Paris on their third consecutive day of demonstrations.

(AP Wirephoto)

## Turkish officials linked with smugglers

ANKARA (AP) - Eleven security officials, including two colonels and a police chief, are on trial here, charged with giving protection to a gang of arms smugglers, led by the reputed Turkish mafia figure Ali Aemik, in return for kickbacks.

In a similar case, 10 officers and 12 non-commissioned officers face 22 to 34 years in prison along with 23 suspected smugglers.

Recently two military judges, navy lieutenants Eyup Montes and Cuglar Aksoy, were sentenced to terms of eight years and six years and nine months in jail respectively for taking bribes from the relatives of four suspected terrorists in exchange for commuting death penalties against them.

Some local governments are also known as centres of fraud and graft. In the southern port city of Mersin, deputy mayors Sever Yildizcelik and Necmettin Aslan were arrested on charges they had paid out public funds to contractors for a sewage system that was never built.

## Dam plan will uproot homes

By John Madeley

\$2,100 million - the equivalent of three years' export earnings.

It is doing this by cutting subsidies to the poorest, borrowing from abroad and by printing money. Inflation, officially put at under 20 per cent, is unofficially over 50 per cent; this having dire effects on the poorest Sri Lankans that the Mahaweli programme is supposed to help.

A Sri Lankan lawyer, Gamini Iriyagolle, said a "gross injustice" was being done to the people being flooded out of their homes by the Victoria Dam. Iriyagolle, who has made a detailed study of the Mahaweli project, said that although the Government was within its rights in displacing the people, the dam could have been built in a way that would have disturbed far smaller numbers.

Iriyagolle said three height options were considered and the decision was taken to go for a very high dam, some 400 feet, to generate the maximum amount of electricity. Indeed, the Victoria Dam will double the amount of electricity that the country has available.

"Had the dam been built to a lower height, Teldeniya and many of the other towns and villages would not have been flooded," Iriyagolle said. "Electricity came before people's homes."

Britain is providing \$150 million towards the dam. The money will go to British firms involved in the project - chiefly the consultants, Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners; the dam contractors, a consortium headed by Balfour Beatty Nuttall; and the builders of the power station, Costain International.

The project has already run into major difficulties. Floods, rockfalls and the collapse of tunnel from the dam to the power station have set back the work. Some 25 people have died in accidents on the dam site, mostly Sri Lankans but including two British engineers.

It was expected to cost \$900 million when launched in 1977. Some \$600 million was pledged in foreign aid by Britain, Sweden, West Germany, Japan and Canada. Since then costs have tripled and instead of finding \$300 million from its own resources, the Sri Lankan Government now has to find

## Israelis fear spring will bring a war of attrition

By Colin Smith

SOUTHERN LEBANON - After Lebanon's worst winter for years, the first rays of spring sunshine made the snow flash like mirrors and the helmeted Israeli jeep crews were glad of their new Bausch and Lomb ski goggles.

In the prefabricated mess hall a professor from Tel Aviv University was delivering a lecture on the Nazi massacre of European Jewry. Other antidotes to the boredom of manning fixed positions during a ceasefire included "The French lieutenant's woman" with Hebrew subtitles in the unit's video. Everyone gets a weekend pass home every two weeks.

Almost nine months after Israel's invasion of the Lebanon, its military positions against the Syrians have taken on an air as permanent as some of the newer Jewish settlements on the West Bank.

On the Israelis' right flank, observations posts have been dug into the eastern half of the Bekaa Valley along the edge of an escarpment dropping down to low-lying lands still in Syrian hands. In some places Israeli and Syrian soldiers are less than a mile apart.

The Israeli observation posts are linked by dirt roads that have sometimes been bulldozed out of goat tracks. These roads, which are occasionally mined by Palestinian guerrillas operating from bases behind the Syrian lines, are regularly patrolled by jeeps or armoured personnel carriers.

Reporters were recently allowed to visit an Israeli observation post overlooking Syrian troops in a hamlet called Sultan Jacob. The post gave every appearance of being a fire

base that had been constructed to last. Its sharpest teeth were two M60 tanks, parked behind the ramparts.

Steel-lined underground dormitories, with a primitive but effective central heating system of bare copper pipes, had been tunnelled out of the earth. A long subterranean corridor, its steel duckboards treacherous with mud, led up to a squad, hexagonal turret.

Here there was a belt-fed light machine-gun and a huge pair of field glasses mounted on a stand through which it was possible to pick out Syrian vehicles and individual soldiers. Also visible were the ventilators of the next Israeli bunkers in the chain, about a mile away.

The Israeli military, who like most professional soldiers prefer a moving battle, developed their ability in trench warfare during the war of attrition against Egypt. The three years of fighting across the Suez Canal which followed the 1967 war led to the development of the Bar-Lev line, named after the chief of staff of the time.

Bar-Lev, like France's Maginot Line against Hitler, was consigned to the dustbin of military history after Egyptian sappers breached it in the first hours of the 1973 war. In fact it served its purpose well during the war of attrition and its complex system of blockhouses only failed because the Israelis did not implement their contingency plan quickly to reinforce them in the event of a full-scale attack.

The position we were shown at Sultan Jacob was nothing like as sophisticated as the Bar-Lev fortifications became. But it is indicative of an Israeli fear that, as the with-

drawal talks with Lebanon drag on, the Syrians might start their own war of attrition later in the year.

Senior staff officers at the local divisional headquarters in the village of Rashaya claimed that Syrian forces in Lebanon were now stronger than at the start of last year's war. They estimate that the First and Third Syrian armoured divisions have plenty of artillery and at least 500 tanks in the Bekaa, with as many again deployed just behind their own border.

For the moment, they say, the Syrians show no sign of acting offensively. Like the Israelis, they are digging in, laying minefields, erecting barbed wire entanglements. They have kept a firm rein on PLO troops in the area and have refused to allow the Palestinians to launch the kind of large-scale raid which could drag them into a conflict they are not yet ready for.

Nor do the Israelis think that the new Russian-manufactured SAM 5 missiles around Damascus, which can shoot down aircraft over Lebanon, have made any real difference to the tactical equation.

But faced with a certain amount of Palestinian guerrilla activity on their western, coastal flank, they wonder what difference the thaw and the infusion of more Soviet equipment will make to the eastern side. "Of course, if there was a war of attrition there is no guarantee we would fight a war of attrition back," said one senior colonel, a note of warning the Israelis have been sounding to the Syrians for some time.

Observer News Service

## Habash on Palestinian revolution

MOSCOW (KUNA) - The Secretary General of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine Dr. George Habash has said "there would be no real peace in the area without wiping out the Zionist cancer".

In an interview with KUNA News Agency, Dr. Habash said "from our experience with the enemy, we know that there would not be any kind of co-existence with Zionism."

"Zionism, same as fascism will not reach a status of co-existence with the Palestinian people or the Arab nation," he said.

Dr. Habash made it clear that what he said was that there would be no co-existence with Zionism he does not mean that there would be no such co-existence between Arabs and Jews because he said "the Palestinian people are not ready for co-existence with Zionism."

He said the Palestine revolution will revise its stand and seek wider Arab participation in the struggle against Zionism.

Dr. Habash admitted however, that the Palestine revolution had come to a dead end. He said the revolution was not on the issue of Israel's existence but on the issue of the Palestinian people's liberation.

Answering a question on the Palestine military situation and its future plans, Dr. Habash said the revolution was a military march should be seriously considered that consideration should be given to forming small fighting squads that would be behind the enemy's lines.

## A tasty sip of the 'Irish'

By Patrick Bishop

BELFAST (ONS) - It was an unlovely contraption built from a milk churn, an oil drum and several yards of copper piping. A man we shall call Dick Coyle slipped a glass of clear but slightly glutinous liquid that had dribbled from one end of the apparatus. "Not a bad drop," he murmured, passing the stuff around.

Coyle had been reluctant to let strangers in to see the still which has been bubbling away behind his bungalow in the hills of County Tyrone, Northern Ireland, for the past two years.

These are good old bad times of the potato blight. Spiralling spirit prices and the recession have forced a brisk demand for their product but their efforts to meet the growing demand have been countered by a police and customs campaign to stamp out the boom.

"Poten is very big business at the minute," said one investigator. "People look at it this way: why pay \$12 for a bottle of whiskey when you can get 40 ounce bottle of the other stuff for \$6 or \$7? Over the border in the South, the price of Irish makes poten even more attractive."

Coyle's still is housed in a drafty corrugated shed shed well sight of the road. Once or twice a week he mixes up spring water, a stone of sugar, and yeast and leaves it "bubbling" for 10 days. Then the fermented "wash" is poured into a milk churn and heated on a gas ring. The evaporated alcohol courses through a copper "worm" immersed in cold water and trickles into a collection pot.

Two or three repetitions of the process can produce a very passable brew, however. Poten tastes smooth and fiery, not unlike tequila.

Coyle, 50, learnt the art as a boy from the rural cutters who kept one pest fire for the kettle and one for the still when they worked. His annual output is small and distributed mainly among family and friends.

What worries the customs men is the more antihuman manufacturer - like the men they discovered in a farm house in the glens of Antrim shortly before Christmas with 2,000 gallons of "wash" and 150 gallons of poten. A trial is pending and the defendants face two years in jail and a hefty fine.

Production is large enough to have generated a small export trade. Poten is available in Irish districts of Britain at \$6 a bottle and there have been sightings in the United States.

In the past the police and the customs men tended to wink at the poten trade. Their attention now has been attracted by the growing loss of tax revenue and the fact that poten can have very nasty effects.

"With some of the bad stuff you'd be better off drinking weedkiller," said one police officer. There are also claims that it can induce blindness. There have been reports of teenage drunkenness and poten-caused wife-beating as a result of incautious imbibing of a liquid whose strength in pure alcohol can veer from a reasonable 40 per cent to a brain-seeping 90 per cent.





COALINGA, CALIFORNIA — Firemen and residents douse a fire after an earthquake measuring 6.5 on the Richter scale jolted California on Monday afternoon, injuring people and destroying many homes and offices. A hospital and college were also badly damaged. (AP Wirephoto)

## Reduced search fleet fails to show results

STAVANGER, NORWAY (AP) — The Norwegian navy continued a scaled-down hunt for a suspected foreign submarine in the Hardanger Fjord on Monday after missile and depth charge bombardments failed to bring anything to the surface.

"The decision to scale down the search at present was taken after there was no result of Sunday's actions and no new overnight indications," said Erik Seustad, the Defence Ministry's information officer.

He said the search fleet was reduced on Monday morning to one frigate, two submarines and one Orion surveillance plane.

"Other surface vessels, including two

frigates, were withdrawn," Seustad said after a six-day hunt which started last Wednesday.

The search began after two divers, who had served in the navy, reported seeing the unmarked tower of a submarine.

Up to Monday morning 24 Norwegian-built anti-submarine Tern missiles and four depth charges had been fired to try and force what the navy called a possible foreign submarine to the surface for identification.

The last two depth charges were dropped from an Orion plane at Skarviken bay near the island of Halsnoy late on Sunday night.

was found guilty of attempted murder and sentenced this week to 6-12 years in jail.

"Only the Mother of God has the right to condemn me," Juan Fernandez Krohn, 33, shouted when a three-judge district court handed down the verdict and sentence. "I cannot accept this conviction."

**BANGKOK** — Led by a tank which fought its way into Phnom Penh four years ago, Vietnamese units marched in a farewell parade on Monday to mark a partial withdrawal of Hanoi's forces, the SPK official news agency reported.

The parade marked the beginning of a partial pull-out of one infantry division and six armoured regiments and brigades. The withdrawal will continue through May.

**ISLAMABAD** — Princess Anne of Britain, currently on a three-day private visit in Pakistan, arrived in the capital on Tuesday after an overnight stay in Karachi.

The Princess, here in her capacity as President of the British-based charity organization Save the Children Fund, was greeted at Islamabad's international airport by Mrs. Aliya Inayatullah, Minister of State for Population and Planning.

**NEW YORK** — Reputed underworld leader Joseph Bonanno Sr. claims that Joseph Kennedy, father of the late President John F. Kennedy, ran a smuggling operation with gangster Frank Costello.

"Joe Kennedy was a bootlegger," Bonanno, 78, said in a television interview. Bootleggers were people who sold alcohol during the prohibition era, 1920-1933, when such sales were forbidden by law.

**ROME** — President Sandro Pertini's last-minute effort to avoid the dissolution of parliament appeared to be in serious trouble on Tuesday, hours after his representative began a formal canvassing of political parties.

At Pertini's request, Senate President Tommaso Morlino met separately with leaders of the Christian Democrats, Communists, Socialists and other parties. He was asked to determine whether a new government can be put together to replace Christian Democrat Premier Amintore Fanfani's four-party coalition which resigned last Friday.

**DHAKA** — The rail link between Dhaka and the tea producing district of Sylhet has been disrupted by flash floods in Sylhet district, where the Khowni river has breached its embankment.

Reports from the area on Tuesday indicate a large area was under water in the Habiganj area of Sylhet district, but railway officials said they were striving to restore train service to the area. A cyclone and flooding have killed more than 40 people in Bangladesh in the last 10 days.

**CATANIA, SICILY** — Bulldozers cut a path on Monday for heavy trucks to be used in constructing a canal to divert mount Etna's lava that continues to creep towards several villages.

Work on the road up the southeastern slope of Europe's most bellicose volcano began late on Sunday and was expected to take several days to complete.

**VILA NOVA DE OUREM, Portugal** — A Spanish priest who lugged at Pope John Paul II with a bayonet at a Fatima shrine last year

## Chaos reigns as quake jolts unmapped fault zone

COALINGA, California (AP) — A strong aftershock rumbled beneath this earthquake-ravaged community on Wednesday as hundreds of residents spent a second night under the stars outside their ruined houses.

A police dispatcher said there were no immediate reports of damage from the aftershock, which followed a huge earthquake on Monday.

"There is no part of the city that's untouched," Mayor Keith Serivner said on Tuesday. "All of the residences are damaged, half of them extensively. It's terrible, everybody's going to lose a lot."

"The downtown area is completely going to be demolished and hauled away — the entire original buildings in the city of Coalinga," Serivner said.

"It's things like you see in the movies," said Bob Green, who fled from a store as it collapsed behind him just in time to see his car crushed by the Coalinga Inn across the street.

"I ran hysterical down the road, my husband right behind me," said Agnes Benient.

The quake was felt along a 724-kilometre stretch from Sacramento to San Bernardino and into western Nevada, but hit hardest downtown and caused heavy damage elsewhere in Coalinga.

Houses were hurled from their foundations, roofs gave way, large buildings collapsed and ruptured gas lines sent

12-15-metre flames raging into the air. "Hundreds of aftershocks — some them surpassing 4.0 on the Richter scale — followed the main temer and minor ones continued into the morning," said a person, seismologist with the US Geological Survey in Golden, Colorado.

The earthquake occurred along a previously unknown fault that probably is separate from the huge, Andreas fault, seismologists say.

Geologist Darrell Herd of the same headquarters in Reston, Virginia, said seismic maps fail to show a fault location of the Coalinga quake.

"It did not occur on any previously mapped or named fault zone of recent times in the immediate Coalinga area," Herd said. "There are some old faults there, but the earthquake does not appear to have opened on any of them."

Ms. Hutton and Jerry Easton of the Geological Survey in Menlo Park, California, said it is unlikely that the temer foreshadowed another huge quake along San Andreas, which has produced shocks such as the one that devastated Francisco in 1906.

Nevertheless, seismologists continued warn that a major earthquake will happen again.

"We know it's inevitable and likely to happen," said Dr. Tom Heaton, a seismologist with the Geological Survey.

"The quake was bad news to some who hope to learn to predict earthquakes monitoring foreshocks," he added.

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## Egyptians challenged by Western values

By Philip Finnegan  
Star Cairo Correspondent

CAIRO — American cultural influence in Egypt and revolution to that influence have both grown dramatically in recent years.

The economic Open Door Policy initiated by late President Anwar Sadat in 1974 to facilitate foreign investment brought in a number of American products, ranging from soft drinks (Seven-Up and Coca-Cola), to automobiles, to Kentucky Fried Chicken. English language programmes have geometrically increased in size to respond to the demands of foreign companies and of Egyptians who see fluency in English as the means to get a well-paying job in a foreign company.

The lure of the United States has been accentuated by the showing of an increasing number of American films and television serials such as Kojak, Dallas, Morky, and Charlie's Angels. To Egyptians they present a glamorous view of prosperity.

Egyptian advertising executives are convinced that products will sell better if they are connected with a Western lifestyle. The commercial for an Egyptian ice-cream company portrays a gay night in a Western saloon. The women chosen to participate in commercials are chosen to look like the Egyptian image of an American — with blond hair and blue eyes, rather than the traditional image of beauty presented in Egyptian poetry of women with thick eyes and hair and a dark complexion.

### New class

This influx of American products and cultural ideas has coincided with the growth of a new class of *Nouveau Riche* who have flourished with the large volume of consumer imports under the Open Door. This new class consciously tries to imitate everything American, from dressing in jeans to imitating American words in their Arabic conversations.

The dream of these Egyptians is to go the States in study and often to live.

The attraction of American culture goes far beyond the relatively small but conspicuous class of *Nouveau Riche*. For many Egyptians the United States and an Ameri-

can way of life mean prosperity. This becomes particularly appealing in a country where a million unit urban housing shortage makes it difficult for the young to marry. A university graduate makes a mere \$50 monthly in a government job with little responsibility and little chance of promotion, due to overmanning throughout the public sector.

The result is a downgrading of Egyptian values and an admiration for everything that is foreign. An Egyptian will call countryside, but will refer to something elegant and attractive as "afrangi" (foreign) or chic (using the French term). The psychological message is clear: What is from abroad is better than that which is from Egypt.

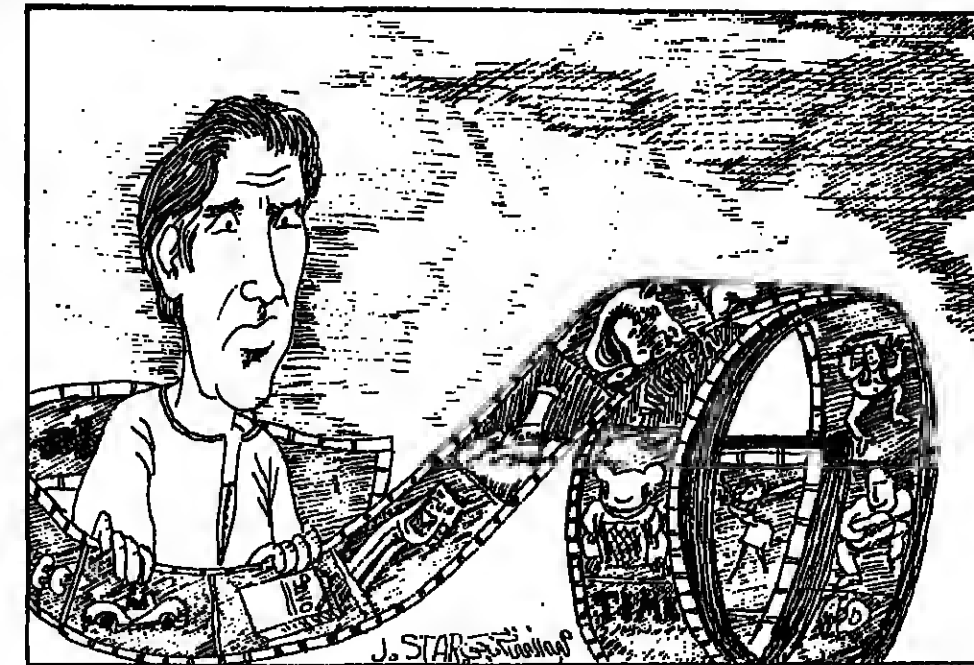
### Economic against cultural values

The Egyptian Left and Islamic fundamentalists have vehemently rejected these new cultural values. "We are not against an intercourse between cultures, but we are against a cultural takeover identified with a new parasitic national class," says the well known leftist intellectual Mohammed Sayed Ahmed, a journalist for Al-Ahram newspaper. Leftists are particularly upset by the economic impact of these cultural values, stifling domestic industry in favour of foreign consumer items.

"Now you are downgraded if you buy anything Egyptian and upgraded if you buy anything foreign," he contrasts this with the 1930's when "people were proud to buy Egyptian and Egyptianization was the overwhelming slogan."

Fundamentalists object to American and Western influence as being non-Islamic and even anti-Islamic in corrupting traditional values. The growth of tourism (which has nearly tripled since 1973) has brought with it a proliferation of nightclubs, discotheques, and prostitution.

According to sociology professor Sa'adeh Ibrahim, fundamentalists became convinced under former President Sadat that "Westernized local decadence and foreign decadence, particularly the United States, were working together to destroy Islamic values and Islamic society." Their goal says the fundamen-



talists, is to dominate Islamic society. It is a goal that the West has held ever since the Crusades.

### Western supremacy

Mohammed Galal Kiskik, a writer with sympathies for the Muslim Brotherhood, explains in *Al-Nakha Wa Al-Ghazw Al-Fikri*: The setback and cultural invasion, that the current Western Crusade attempts to dominate the Muslim world by dominating Muslims minds. After the Muslim acquiesced to the "Supremacy of the West — not just industrial supremacy but cultural and spiritual supremacy as well — the Muslim's resistance would collapse, he would become like an open, defenseless city, vulnerable to every plunderer and invader."

Former President Sadat became a serious target of fundamentalist criticism because he was felt that he had become a symbol of the Americanized corruption they dislike so much. Consequently lawyers defending Sadat's assassins argued that Sadat's assassination had been justifiable because the regime had become so decadent. They offered as evidence in court a Playgirl mu-

zine interview with Jihan Sadat, asking how a Muslim president could allow his wife to give such an interview, and they complained about what they described as immoral American television serials.

While Ibrahim estimates there are only between half a million to a million militant fundamentalists in Egypt, their criticism of American culture is shared by million more who reject it either because it represents a consumerism they are too poor to participate in, or because they, as the fundamentalists, do not want to see traditional values destroyed.

Under President Hosni Mubarak there has been a greater sensitivity to the destabilizing influence of this cultural backlash. Television has been closely scrutinized with classes censored and provocative shows like *Dallas* completely taken off the air. Mubarak has kept his wife in the background to avoid criticism such as that against Jihan Sadat, whose compulsion for various women's causes such as birth control and a new personal status law were considered more befitting a Western style first lady than the wife of a Muslim president.

should show a fist. We know that when the Americans mean business they can get Israel to comply. When Reagan finally lost his temper and got on the phone in August, the Israelis stopped their bombing of Beirut."

Today, Americans find themselves in the same boat the Russians were in after the 1967 war — when their inability to save Egypt from the disastrous consequences of that war sealed the fate of the socialist experiment in Egypt. Now it is Sadat's liberal experiment that is in jeopardy discredited by corruption at home and by the sense that peace has not brought honour in Egypt. An increasing number of Egyptians are drawn to the Muslim fundamentalists' argument that neither socialism and the Russian connection nor capitalism and the American connection can help curtail Israeli power or deal effectively with the problems of underdevelopment.

It is time, they argue, that they try their own indigenous way — the Islamic way.

(The New York Times)

## Lebanese war hits Egypt

Not all officials go that far, but someone as staunchly pro-American as Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Shafiq Abd al-Hamid, worries that the Reagan initiative collapse is due to Mr. Reagan's insistence that Yasser Arafat recognize Israel before negotiations. He finds it unreasonable to expect Mr. Arafat to surrender his trump card without being assured that Mr. Begin will recognize the PLO in exchange or even that the settlements will stop.

"Every time Begin puts up a new settlement, Reagan wags a finger at him and says 'naughty, naughty.' But that's not enough. He

By Sam Hassan

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Ten months after the invasion of Lebanon, Egyptians are still taking the measure of the damage it has done — and continues to do — to the Egyptian-Israeli peace. In Egypt, the real victors of the war are the opponents of Camp David who argue that America's friendship is worthless that it has helped neither to check Israeli aggression nor to solve the Palestinian problem.

Among the worst casualties are those who worked to give life to the Camp David treaty — the Israelis residing in Egypt. David Sassoon had a flourishing import business until the Egyptian government stopped issuing import licenses last June — and now he is trying to import Israeli fruits and building materials through a third country. Israeli bananas and eggs have disappeared from the market in Cairo, and trucks with Hebrew lettering can no longer be seen unloading their wares in midtown.

Desert reclamation projects run by Israelis in Egypt have also been cancelled on account of the war. One high official described efforts to marshal support for such projects — including distributing cucumbers grown by an Israeli in the Nile delta to ministers at a cabinet meeting. "The answer we got was that it was not worth aggravating Egyptian-Arab relations for the sake of bigger cucumbers."

Cultural exchanges have also been stifled. Men like Hussein Awad, formerly minister of culture, and Nageeb Mahfuz, a famous novelist — he described peace with Israel as a matter of "civilized advancement" — have been edged out of the newspapers by intellectuals convinced of Israel's "fanatical madness." Shimon Shamir, the director of Israel's academic exchange centre in Cairo, can no longer arrange visas for Egyptian students, professors and artists who want to visit Israel.

If Israeli hawks are pleased, their Egyptian counterparts are having a hard day. The argument that late President Anwar Sadat was Menachem Begin's dupe has been gaining ground among Egyptians of all classes. The Israeli bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor, the annexation of the Golan Heights, the quadrupling of settlements in the West Bank, the massacres in Sabra and Shatila — these events have reinforced the conviction that Mr. Sadat's peace policy was a failure.

Even foreign ministry officials, who tend to be professional diplomats, are beginning to show concern. Former Foreign Minister Amal Fahmy, who resigned over Sadat's trip to Jerusalem, says that "The Lebanese war is the dirtiest piece of American-Israeli collusion."



Camp David: Under pressure because of Israel's invasion of Lebanon



## The nostalgic mood

Kamel  
Abu  
Jaber



### Mr. Shultz and the tale of a wall

Greetings to Jerusalem!

In Arabic there is a saying that goes like this: "He who keeps his wall how makes it easy for everyone to jump over it..." The Arab wall, Mr. Shultz is so sure that it seems to have disappeared altogether. Sadly, our wall has become in far-away New York where our ailing at the United Nations has produced few results beyond lofty declarations of principles and use less denunciations of Israel.

Now walls are a curious thing, for not all of them are built for protection. No one can tell for sure, for instance, why the Great Wall was built. Was it built for protection against the barbarians? Or was it built to contain those within? Can the wall that a people build around themselves truly protect them from the outside like the Israelis hoped the one they built around themselves would do?

And this is the tale of the Israelites, claiming themselves the biblical "Chosen People", and the wall they built around themselves. Once upon a time these people were in the big wide world putting in and interacting with a variety of cultures and peoples. Through the ages they held themselves aloof and this was held at a distance by others. Often the physical distance was negligible, even non-existent, yet the cultural, attitudinal and mental distance was vast. The fault must lay somewhere in the middle for in most instances no serious attempt was made to bridge the gap. And the wall of the Jews, claiming themselves to be the descendants of the ancient Hebrews grew higher and higher.

What is behind the wall, those outside asked? And those within, in turn asked, "What is within the wall? We said already that walls are curious things, Mr. Shultz. Indeed they are! You see walls are two-faced in more ways than one, once a wall is erected, suspicions grow and the ordinary curiosity that one may have concerning them soon turns into fear and then violence. Pogroms turn into mass hatred and mob-thought soon takes the form of state action. Unbelievable how people the world over are avid readers of the memoirs of a deranged mind called Hitler. Did the man ever exist? Or was he a figment of the wall-mentality? Proudly, a magazine in his native land publishes his memoirs. More proudly still a leading newspaper in Britain, once his arch-enemy also publishes a translation of his memoirs.

Walls are not mere geometry: they can, and often are expressed in non-spatial terms. Psychological walls, the late President Sadat of Egypt, discovered are just as ambiguous, even as formidable, as ordinary walls. Ordinary walls are only two-faced, in a sense they can be considered a quarantine: those inside think they are quarantining themselves from the outside, while those outside think the reverse. From small enclosures surrounded by walls here and there in the world, called ghettos in some, the Jews sadly collected themselves into one large enclosure on the eastern Mediterranean — in the land of Palestine. In lock out or to lock in whether in a small or large space is more than a matter of geometry. Once again to lock out or in is really the same thing. Why the Israelis refuse to acknowledge this fact, though considering themselves a logical people, is not understandable. Not now and not after so much violence committed against them as well as by them.

Hitler, an acknowledged historical mass killer tried to tear down the wall and failed. The Arabs, who were not considered by Hitler to be much better than those people within the wall, were somehow made to pay for his crimes. At first, the Jews said they wanted to collect their diaspora in the shade of their Walling Wall in Palestine and this generated much sympathy from many quarters. Soon, however, they built a great wall which became the cause of anguish, murder and misery to their innocent victims. The great British historian, Arnold Toynbee, even with his sense of history and justice could not understand why one people were made to pay for the crimes of others. It is said that the German people redeemed themselves by paying reparations to the "survivors", who will pay for the Arab victims captured, scourged and made refugees every day?

Sadat thought in his innocence that he had sealed the wall and broken down the barrier. He did not, not really, for he was allowed only to take a look inside and then was pushed outside. No one will ever know whose victim he was: That of his innocent belief in humanity? His immediate assassin? Or those far away? On the wall? Who benefited by his murder is another question that will continue to wander, like the once wandering Jew, around the wall. Surely Mr. Shultz, you must ask yourself why the Palestinians should replace the Jew as a wanderer. Of necessity, and until the wandering Palestinian stops wandering too, the story must have a sequel.

## War's highest casualty

WHILE THE IRAQI-IRANIAN war rages on, wasting thousands of innocent lives on both sides, a resource that is essential to the survival of millions of humans is also threatened. The new victim is the Arabian Gulf, which for the last four months has been under the threat of one of the largest oil slicks ever known. The slick, which resulted partly from the Iraqi bombing of an Iranian oil-field, has been heading towards the western and southern shores of the Gulf states, destroying marine life and inflicting irreparable damage on Gulf shores and waters.

Although previous efforts on the part of the Arab and Islamic nations, to stop the fighting on the Eastern front have failed miserably due to the Iran's intransigence, there should be a new international drive to end the war and efforts to stop the spilling oil wells. There has to be a global effort to clear the Gulf of all pollution in order to restore marine life. If this action is not taken soon, the whole world will suffer because of this meaningless war.

From time immemorial the Arabian Gulf has been the only life-supporting means for the inhabitants of the area. It was Gulf oil that

transferred primitive existence in the region, during the 1950s, into modern life and made the industrial world depend heavily on it. But as the oil slick continues to spread it is threatening the traffic of oil tankers in the Gulf and will probably isolate other oil wells and landing harbours. The slick has already caused a number of water desalination stations to stop operating thus creating shortage in fresh water supplies in the UAE and Bahrain.

Even if world efforts, especially Arab and Islamic ones, succeed now in stopping the three-year-old war, it will require billions of dollars to clean the waters and shores of the Gulf, restore balance to marine life and, most importantly, achieve peace and harmony among all the countries who share the region.

It is obvious that whoever wins the Gulf war will have driven his country's economy, and that of the neighbouring countries, into chaos because of the damage inflicted to the Gulf. On the other hand, if all fighting were to stop immediately and the oil slick could be eradicated, there would be no losers in the end.

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Director General & Editor in chief  
Mahmoud El-Sherif  
Responsible Editor  
Abdel Salam El-Tarawneh

Editor

Osama El-Sherif

Managing Editor

Steven K. Ross

Managing Director

Tawfiq Kiwan

Director of Advertising

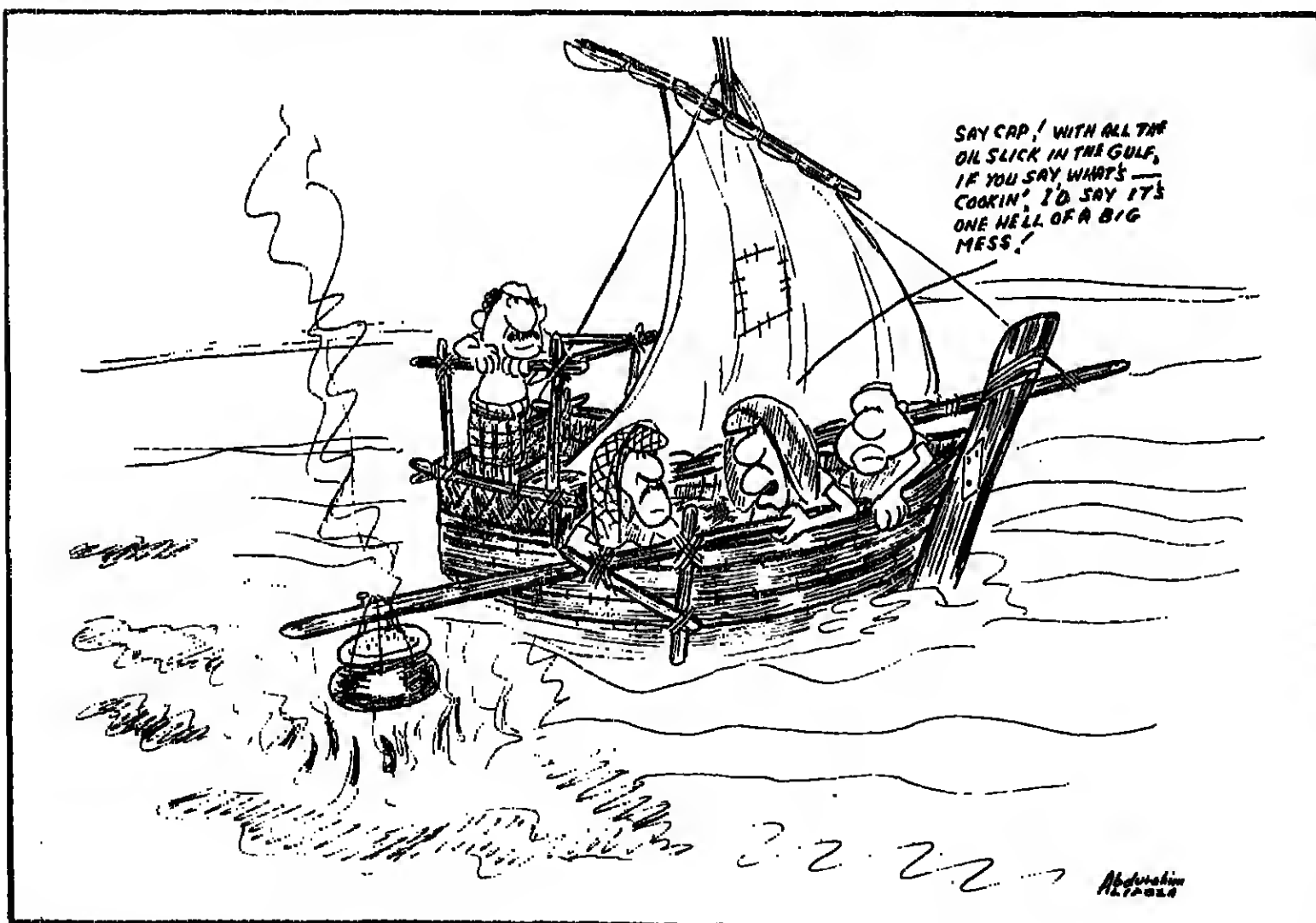
Yusef Annani

Editorial, Administration & Advertising offices:  
AD DISTRICT Building, Al Hussein Ibn Ali Street, Shoubak, Amman Jordan  
P.O. Box 591 Telephone 664153 (6 lines exchange); 664131 2 Telex 21192 MJDIA 10

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## Letters

To the editor:

The birth of an English weekly in Jordan is a very interesting and important event. The Jerusalem Star was introduced to readers in Jordan, and, in my opinion, it has passed a very difficult test and proved itself through your efforts. I am eager to get every issue of your weekly because I honestly feel it is useful and resourceful for the whole week.

As a regular reader of The Jerusalem Star, I like to make a suggestion, which might prove of interest to your readers. I think it is interesting to have a literature page for short stories, poetry

and I like. Such a page might include attempts of readers in such fields. I hope you will consider this as it is, I believe, interesting for many people.

Finally, I wish The Jerusalem Star success. And thank you very much for your shining Jerusalem Star.

Mousa Saleem Feery  
Amman

We do have a book page that appears in The Star every month and which deals with books of

interest to various readers.

However, The Star is not a specialised literary publication, and therefore we do not publish literary works by both readers and famous authors. If we interview a writer or a poet, we try to publish excerpts from his work to acquaint our readers with the writer. At the same

time we plan to run the Books page more often and improve on it.

The editor

## A shameful record

By Osama El-Sherif

DRIVING A CAR in Amman could be an experience that a visitor to this country will never forget, that is, if he manages to escape unhurt. One of Jordan's world records is its highest number of fatal accidents in the world for three years in a row. The reason officials say is the rate at which the city of Amman expanded in the last decade. They claim that the number of vehicles tripled, which means more drivers on the roads, while the roads themselves remained unchanged. Also, while the city has grown enormously in the last seven years, its infrastructure did not change much.

For instance, downtown is still the beating heart of the city. If a citizen wanted to purchase a spare part for his car, reasonably cheap clothing, a camera, go to court, go to the movies, repair his watch or even reach the other side of the city, he has to pass through downtown Amman. The area is still as it was in the last 20 years or so and it will take you sometime to get through the traffic jams and finish your business on time.

But that is not a justifiable reason for the hundreds of traffic violations that occur daily in and around the city, sometimes under the eyes and noses of traffic police. Traffic lights are ignored by impatient drivers and no rules are observed when approaching a roundabout. All you need is guts to zoom in or out before the other driver. If your judgement was wrong... then you have an accident. The only rule is chance and luck. And it is a stranger rule to follow in a modern city of million inhabitants such as Amman.

What is more worrying is that people tend to accept the way things are and rarely complain or protest. Cases of accidents, where no one is injured, are usually settled between the drivers and not by police or insurance companies. People just don't have the time to go to court.

A taxi driver told me recently that if he hits a pedestrian he prays that the victim dies. He explains that it is much cheaper and easier for him to pay court's due and a nominal price for the family of the deceased than to spend hundreds of dollars on hospital bills and compensations to the injured. That driver has killed three people in his 30 years of driving. It is a shocking statement and fact.

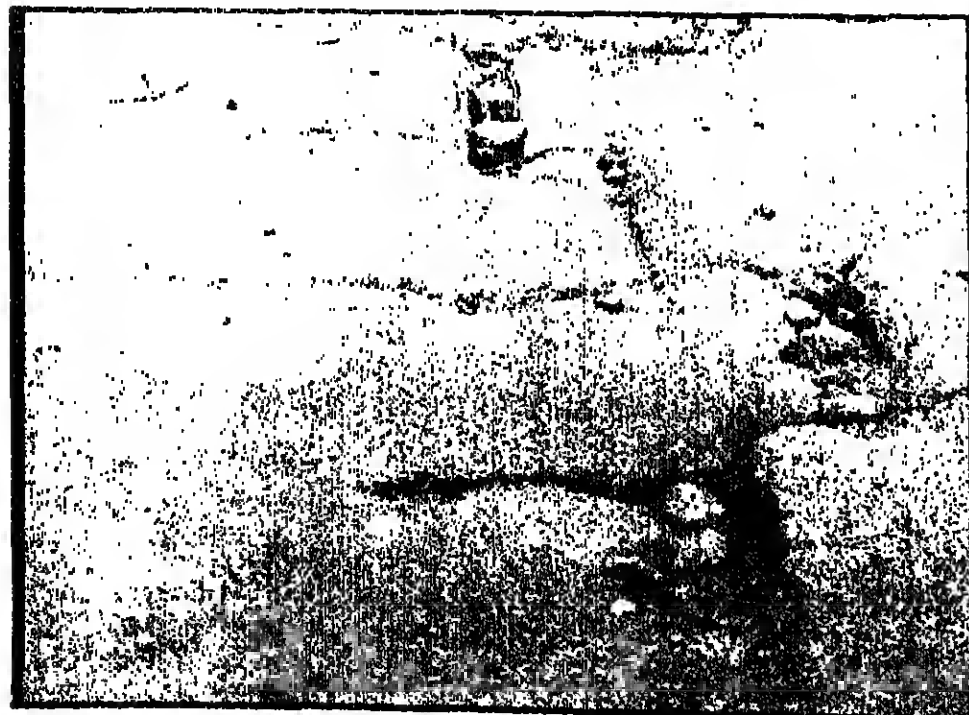
On the other hand, even when the government decides to do something about organising traffic in Amman so the number of violations and accidents is decreased, new problems emerge that are worse than the ones we had in the beginning. For instance, think how the traffic would flow if the new traffic lights, which were put all over the Third Circle, were used. Very confusing for sure. Nowhere in the world can one find traffic lights being used at circles. Doing this, like we have just done in Amman, will only aggravate the problem.

This high number of fatal accidents in Jordan is one record we do not want to hold, not even for one year. It is too costly to keep because we are paying for it in human lives.





Village life along the Roman road through Gadara



Ancient chariot ruts in the road, which is still used for farming



The modern town rises behind and above the remains of Gadara (Photos by Steven Ross)



The western outskirts of Umm Qais seen through a window in the Byzantine/Umayyad bath building

## Ancient Gadara shows through

AS ONE of the towns of the ancient league of trading elites, Gadara earned its fame as the home of the swiftest sailing ships and the most powerful fleet possessed by demons and ran off a 'Sea of Galilee. In the New Testament, the Roman city — which in classical times was a favoured recreational spot with baths and baths — is the site of the Umm Qais.

Village life goes on undisturbed by the minders of ancient greatness. Gadara has been over. Many of the ancient buildings have been incorporated into modern structures, and the Roman road, which branches off the modern road to Umm Qais, is still used.

But the newer buildings tend to be of archaeological researchers, and a scheme has been devised to make the town a living museum. The Department of Housing Corporation and the Planning Authority are co-operating in making plans for the town to be located not far from the top of interesting antiquities and the town is being paid.

## Activating new potential

By Kathy Spillman  
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — Co-operative projects being carried out in Jordan by the Social Development Ministry and a UN agency are serving to correct a traditional bias against women, to take advantage of a long-neglected productive factor. In this Jordan is taking the lead among developing, and particularly Arab countries.

Women constitute over 50 per cent of the human race, but many of them are still denied the right to work and continue to suffer from discriminatory laws and customs. This in turn has a negative impact on development and productivity, and thus obstructs the well-being and general prosperity of a developing nation.

Jordan is co-operating with the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) to increase women's participation in the nation's development process. Services and projects specifically designed to meet the needs and abilities of Jordan's rural women have been implemented with great success, and many more are in the planning stages.

### Indirect Influence

The UNFPA's support for women's activities is aimed at improving their status in order indirectly to influence the demographic factors of a developing region. Specific fields in which the UNFPA has lent its expertise in rural Jordan include education, employment, health and participation in community activities.

Mrs. Rabih Nasser, senior programme assistant for the UNFPA, says a great deal of progress on women's activities has been achieved in the villages of the rural 'Allan area. This is due to the concern of the women in that area to develop their income-earning capabilities and play an active role in their society.

One of UNFPA's first projects, in conjunction with the Jordan Co-operative Organization, was a sewing co-operative for women. The co-operative was established as an offshoot of the sewing courses held at the Princess Rahma Development Centre, a training and community development centre at 'Allan. "These sewing courses, and indeed all women's activities, also include lectures on nutrition, child care, home management and other family planning subjects, such as the impact of many children on the family income," said Mrs. Nasser.

"The plan to form a co-operative started from simple ideas. The centre holds sewing courses to attract women to the centre's activities. From these courses, the idea to begin a co-operative arose."

### From 15 to 120 members

The co-operative rented a small house and bought 60 sewing machines, which its members are buying on a monthly instalment basis. "The co-operative was established in April 1981 with



Proud beneficiaries of the 'Allan centre, with their families

15 members. It now has 120 members," said Mrs. Nasser, "with all members being trained first on how to run a co-operative before they can join the sewing co-operative."

The co-operative is a multi-purpose establishment designed primarily to engage women in the development process, find employment for its members, and — most importantly for the women — raise their income through profitable projects. "The co-operative is now trying to get contracts to sew bed sheets, and also contracts to buy material for the sheets. There are already people in Amman and Salt interested in purchasing sheets," said Mrs. Nasser. She added that if the venture is a success, the co-operative can expand and produce other kinds of ready-made garments.

There are plans to open branches of the sewing co-operative in other rural areas, as word of its success has spread to the surrounding villages.

The establishment of the sewing co-operative has had the interesting side effect of liberalising the traditional norms of behaviour of women in the village. "The women have come up with their

own 'radical' ideas. When the question of transportation of goods came up, one woman volunteered to learn how to drive and they made plans to buy a small bus to transport goods from the village to the market," said Mrs. Nasser.

In addition to the sewing co-operative, two rural women's associations have been established in Subeithi and Rimneim by the Ministry of Social Development in conjunction with the UNFPA. The associations, both registered in November 1981, have the broad objective of raising the cultural, social, economic and health standards of rural women by increasing their income through productive projects and opening centres for pre-school education, sewing and maternal health care. The association is particularly concerned with finding ways to limit the migration of the village men abroad.

The UNFPA encourages home gardening projects in the 'Allan area to enhance rural women's sense of economic independence, and their contribution in raising the economic standards of the family. The projects are being funded

by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization and Unicef, the United Nations Children's Fund.

### Vegetable co-operative planned

Plans for future activities for women in the 'Allan area include a co-operative for packaging and freezing vegetables. "This is a very simple, safe and easy project for the women and they have already endorsed the idea," said Mrs. Nasser. "Marketing might not be too easy, but the prices will be very competitive with the imported frozen vegetables."

Future women's co-operatives could help market the grape and olive crops that grow abundantly in the 'Allan area. "May be the women could undertake canning of olives, or make grape juice or raisins. They could also start marketing the original Arabic bread the area is famous for."

Mrs. Nasser said that electricity must reach the area before these projects can be implemented, as they will require refrigeration. But she is optimistic about the future success of such projects. "May be we can even build a small vegetable factory just for women in the future."



A demonstration of practical skills



Social Development Minister in 'Ami Al-Mufil awards diplomas at one of the centre's graduation ceremonies



## society

### Modern educational policy and our grievances

By A. Al-Awami  
Special to the Star

IT IS an exaggeration to suggest that educational policies may be the chief offender responsible for a number of our most serious ailments.

Mountainous villages in Ajloun have always held a great appeal for me. During the fifties a group of educationalists, teachers and others from Amman fell into the habit of camping in the region lying between Majdal, Jerash and Ajloun. Times then were more leisurely and prices as well were a great encouragement for people to picnic.

I was one of not only that summer group but also of the winter team which usually made for the Hinnia in the Jordan Valley.

Since those days, ending in the early sixties when life's heavy commitments wiped out from my life all chances of picnicking, the Jordanian villages and villages of Ajloun and Jerash have stayed fresh in my memory.

How disillusioned I was therefore, when, this spring, and on occasion of a visit to Jordan to attend the conference of the Royal Academy for Islamic Studies I had the chance to visit those well loved sites.

Disillusioned, I say, because of conspicuous symptoms of social deterioration I observed in those villages despite the apparent advancement in construction.

It is true there are more schools, more social and medical centres and by far better, and more, public and private buildings. It is also pleasing also to notice the care with which some streets are studied with attractive buildings.

Yet a deeper look under the skin of such appearances may disclose frightening facts.

The village was my birthplace and first home and as a villager I have a feeling of what can be called real fitness and what must be considered as mere malade swelling.

I am not the sort of man to be deceived by superficial symptoms of rural progress. The kind of Chinese eatery in a Sherif's kitchen is not a proper indication of the village's financial situation.

It is the standard of brains of the individual citizens, the quality of refined expression, the devotion to abstract values and the ethical behaviour of a citizen in general, that decides the rate of real elevation in any people. Social defects usually betray the real calibre of a nation, and, look, what appalling defects I have noticed.

The dispersed patches of land receiving best agricultural care and consequently boasting lavish greenery are no longer those owned by ordinary villagers. The enclosures containing well-built houses and bearing signs of expensive reform have fallen into the hands of some rich individuals, merchants and otherwise, who treat the land as a source of pleasure and summer resorting rather than a source of national income or national production.

Meanwhile a lot of lands sold to Jordanians living abroad are being hopelessly neglected.

Dipping down for the innermost reasons for such appalling phenomena one reaches the conclusion that the main cause for blame is the educational system as a whole.

It is a sad story to tell indeed. Just make towards the coffee houses wherever they exist in bigger townships and notice what goes on there and lament our stumbling fortunes.

Young men holding university degrees or other certificates throng the small coffee-shops, seated on primitive, uncomfortable chairs with a cloud of cigarettes smoke hanging overhead. The faces look unwholesome and pale, the eyes sockets sinking deep and looking blue; the eyes themselves blurred and the standard of personal and surrounding cleanliness is awfully low.

Some of those wretched young clients may spend as many as twelve hours a day idling in those miserable places. Worse is the involvement of some of those youngsters in games of chance. This can raise their daily stay in small, dirty and coffee-houses up to twenty hours or even more.

It is not unusual to see a poor old farmer dragging his ploughing animals to the field while he, and sometimes his wife, carry their instruments, seeds and daily food on their shoulders. Their grown-up sons meanwhile are at the coffee-house.

The younger generation, unable to face the furious looks of angry parents and village-elders, withdraw to cities to add to numbers of other almost permanently unemployed, half-bungling and half-educated citizens.

There is no way to deny the most enlightened policies of some Jordanian Government agencies in facing up to those serious maladies. I would refer especially to the Directorate of Technical Training of the Ministry of Labour.

Yet I would suggest that until a completely new approach is adopted by the government and educational authorities towards the re-shaping of new targets for education in this country, the rift between generations in Jordan will continue to widen.

The recruitment of sufficient local hands of agricultural and other similar exertion-demanding jobs shall be still more difficult. This is not to mention a hundred-and-one social, economical and military problems arising from the extinction of our traditional farmer with all the virtues that he represents.

We now have a hundred thousand Jordanians studying in universities abroad. One need for doctors and engineers is almost satisfied. In various specializations we already possess more than any envisaged need in the near future. This is not to count tens of thousands of graduates expected in the few years to come.

Meanwhile structural reforms have to be introduced on human studies. We are in dire need of properly educated teachers who hold respect for the land and for manual labour of all kinds. We have to create updated courses of technical studies.

We have to have very distinctively classified short-term and long-term plans for meeting the needs of both the countries of the Arab Peninsula around us and of ourselves.

The time has gone for educational planners to concentrate all their efforts on the creation of re-awakening for this people. The age of re-orientation for every and each fresh graduate is gone and the demands of our age press hard on educationalists to bring forth new and better means of qualifying our young people to meet the challenges of the future.

### Children are happy to mix

By Ute B. Froehlich  
FRANKFURT AM MAIN (INP)—Four-year old Sofia is sitting with two other little girls at the table and painting. When she is spoken to she raises her head and looks attentively at the mouth of the visitor. Sofia is very deaf and her blonde hair conceals a hearing aid.

In a cellar room children are jumping about on upholstered wooden cots, one filled to the brim with small, coloured balls, the other with a waste. Seven-year old Melanie burrows under the cot until the other children dig her out again with a big Hello.

Melanie beams but does not say a word. She is severely handicapped though she has learned the kindergarten to keep herself clean and tidy.

Children are playing everywhere, in the playground, the swimming pool, the cello, or the playground in the garden and even in the kitchen. Among the normally-developed children, a few who have learned to live with their disabilities.

The integrated kindergarten of the Frankfurt Evangelical community in Frankfurt/Main was established in 1977 and has placed 45 children between three and seven years. Fifteen of them are handicapped in some way.

The social teacher Inge Radford, head of the kindergarten in the middle of the city, explains: "Eight years ago we held a combined discussion and dialogue. The subject was 'The handicapped.' From this the plan developed to create a kindergarten for handicapped children."

The pedagogic experts who participated in the collaboration of lay persons and professionals. The kindergarten was established as a initiative but in the meantime has received recognition from the Federal Land (State) of Hesse as a special institution.

Inge Radford says: "It is a task for us to create the proper conditions for bringing children and also to integrate the severely handicapped children." Many parents responded. Applications exceeded the capacity. The handicapped children come from all over the city and a bus service had to be organized.

Every child receives individual attention. Occupational therapist, the physiotherapist or other specialist pedagogic staff are available for consultation with the parents whose attention is asked for.

Four children's nurses with a Montessori diploma, two who are doing their practical training and three young men who have decided on a civilian service instead of military service, with parents' questions which will be dealt with after the therapy in the kindergarten is concluded.

In the integrated kindergarten handicapped and non-handicapped children learn to live with each other in a natural way. The kindergarten confirmed that the children, along with each other quite normally and so squemish as adults often are.

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Like any 18th century orchestra, the band has a conductor, directing coming from the first violin on the keyboard player.

The players' aim is to give listeners the same musical experience that an audience of Beethoven's time would have enjoyed. Their recordings would revolutionize the orchestral approach to the composer and his contemporaries.

The band's first record, Beethoven's Symphony No. 1 coupled with the first Piano Concerto, has already been acclaimed as the most refreshingly original rendering of Beethoven ever recorded.

Widely recognised

The 39 mainly British musicians who make up the band were brought together by cellist Caroline Brown, now artistic director and horn player, and now as scholar Professor Horace Fitzpatrick. The leader is Monica Huggell, one of Britain's most widely recognised exponents of the 18th century violin.

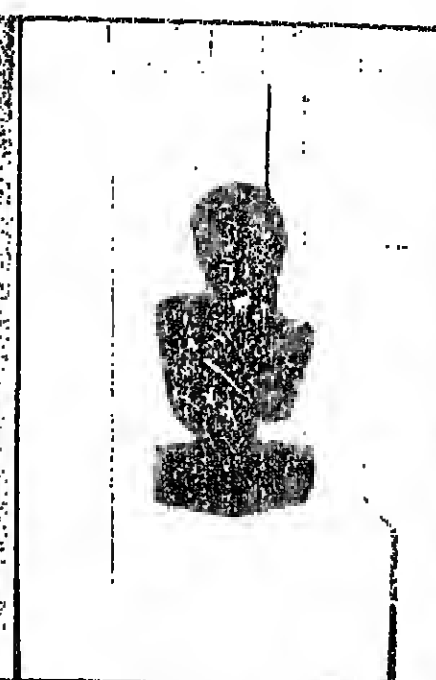
Although many international orchestras specialise in playing baroque music on authentic instruments, few concentrate on recreating the sound of the period, a mix of the baroque and the classical.

(London Press Service)

## arts



'Women and flowers' by Mazin Asfour



'My son' by Tawfiq El-Sayed



'Love's tree' and 'Growth' by Muna Al-Nadli



### A little of everything at the Spanish Centre

By Vanessa Batrouni  
Special to the Star

FOR THOSE of you who wish to take another comprehensive look at contemporary Jordanian art, the Spanish Cultural Centre is showing an exhibition of work by various painters and sculptors already well-known in Jordan and abroad.

Visitors to the exhibition have the opportunity to gain an idea of the numerous developments taking place, ranging from the monumental abstracts of Tawfiq El-

Sayed to more harmonious renderings of local people and places.

Unfortunately the exhibition suffers from a certain lack of direction. There is no connective tissue as the work ranges widely over differing themes.

Although it is a pleasure to see again the work of familiar artists, the exhibition would have been more satisfying with more direction and less miscellany.

### Recreating the Beethoven sound

By David Gillard

BEETHOVEN'S MUSIC played as the composer himself would have heard it. That is the claim of Britain's Hanover Band, a group of fine, specialist musicians dedicated to performing late 18th century and early 19th century music in a truly authentic manner.

Only two years old, the band has already embarked on an historic recording venture: over the next three years it will record all Beethoven's symphonies for Nimbus Records using original instruments and recreating, as fully as possible, the sounds of the time in terms of pitch, tempo and texture.

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(London Press Service)

### Museum traces split in Impressionism

By Mustapha Haclane

THE PRIEURÉ museum at Saint-Germain-en-Laye, to the west of Paris, is at present producing an exhibition of a rare kind: its aim is to enable the general public to rediscover the works (about one hundred) and the documents of those who were the protagonists (almost against their will) of the splintering of Impressionism.

This division started with an event which was a red-letter day in the history of art.

In 1889, near the Champ-de-Mars, where the Universal Exhibition was celebrating the

first centenary of the French Revolution, a little cafe showed the works of eight painters who hadn't been lucky enough to be admitted to the official inner circle.

And in fact Volpout, the cafe owner, allowed them to exhibit only because the mirrors which were to decorate the walls of his establishment were not delivered in time for the opening of the cafe.

This group of painters included Gauguin, Monfred, Emile Bernard, Anquetin. Deciding to break off, once and for all, from the movement which had borne them, these eight friends called their group "Impressionist and synthetist".

A new era was begun, a few months later, after the appearance of the "manifesto of

symbolism" published by the poet Jean Moreas. These innovators criticized the parent Impressionists for having sought the single moment and non-permanent aspect of reality, which research, they claimed, had led to the total elimination of form and a certain "key-stabilization" of pictorial art.

Cezanne, too, proposed to resituate form, by synthesizing it, to recover for it the place it had more or less lost. Others, on the other hand, went right to the limits of the possibilities offered by Impressionism.

The organizer of this exciting exhibition, Jeanne Warnod, comments that the great ambition on both sides of the cleavage was the desire to "move on from analysis to synthesis". Some tried to do this by individualizing forms and objects, by eliminating all "dirty mixtures" (as Paul Signac called them) the exclusive use of pure colours which in fact are "mixed" by the eye in order to obtain the maximum luminosity.

Other painters chose the method of separating pure colours by flat tints. Others, again, took their inspiration from Japanese drawing or the composition of the Gothic stained-glass window. In the group of neo-Impressionists, Seurat soon became a leader but unfortunately died in 1891 at the young age of 32.

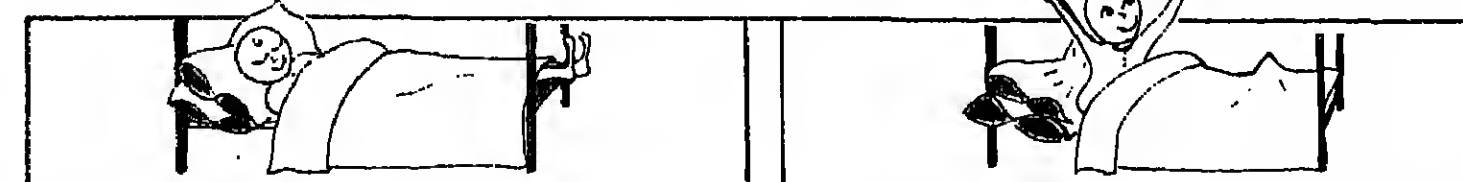
Henri-Edmond Belloc, Maximilien Luce and Henri Matisse in turn converted to Signac's "divisionism". At Pont-Aven, Gauguin formed his own group, for whom the pictorial process gave way to the supremacy of the Idea. The junction between the Pont-Aven group and that of the "nabis" was finally achieved by Maurice Denis, painter and writer (1870 to 1943).

It is these divergences and different visions of painting which are presented at the Prieuré museum. (Radio France Internationale)



'Bretons gardant des porcs' by Emile Bernard (1892)

### You can get more out of life with less sleep



By Rlad H. Dabhas  
Special to the Star

ARE WE inclined to sleep more than we need to? Like a good meal, a good night's sleep isn't the same for everyone. For some, it means ten hours dead to the world. For others the best night's sleep is the shortest time of sleep that still leaves them refreshed and alert the next day.

I had always felt cheated of the eight hours I spent sleeping and looked with admiration and envy at those who could get by on five hours and still be energetic.

So I tried to cut down on my sleeping time. First I tried sheer will power — setting my alarm earlier and earlier each morning. Unfortunately, will power just wasn't enough; exhaustion forced me back into my old habits.

I then tried several other methods, ranging from the exotic (holoced back) to the ordinary (sleeping whenever I felt very tired).

#### Catnaps

I finally succeeded by cutting back my nighttime sleep gradually and taking catnaps during the day. This is a method favoured by such over-achievers as Thomas Edison, Harry Truman and Winston Churchill. In fact a nap of one hour or less during the day can not only shorten your nighttime sleep, it helps you function more efficiently during the day as well.

Of course, this method may not work for you — you need to examine your own living habits

and schedule to determine the best way to do without the sleep you don't need — but this is the regimen that worked for me.

#### The method

Nap for as long as you feel comfortable — from a few minutes to an hour. You can take naps as often as four times a day.

Decide when you want to wake up and then set your alarm clock for fifteen minutes after that time. Eventually you will train yourself to wake up automatically and you won't need the alarm.

Allow yourself a reasonable amount of time (about eight weeks) to settle into your new, shorter-sleep schedule.

One way is to cut your sleeping time by half an hour each week or so. Or you could try the reverse method: start at four hours of sleep each night and add half an hour each day until you get to a point where you wake up feeling rested.

Most people find it easier to rise at the same time each day and just stay up later at night. I used a combination — for every half hour of sleep I

Illustrations by Trieta Weir

cut back, I got up fifteen minutes earlier and went to bed fifteen minutes later.

Be sure to get plenty of exercise each day. Mild exercise, such as yoga just before going to bed at night can improve the quality of sleep.

#### Adjustment

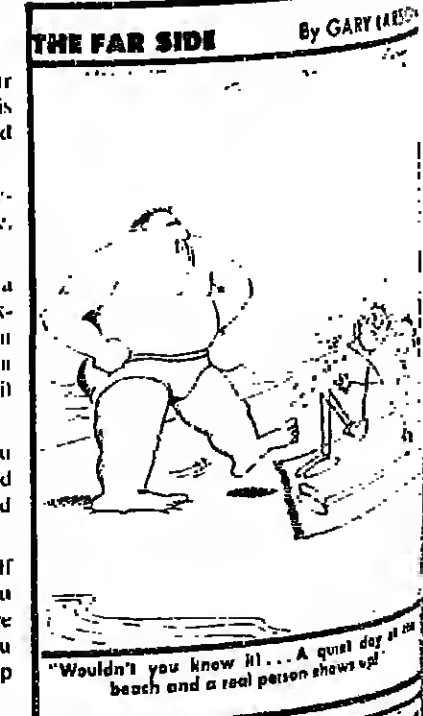
You may have a little trouble adjusting to your new sleeping schedule. Try using self-hypnosis techniques to help you fall asleep quickly and easily.

Relax your whole body from head to toe, paying special attention to the muscles of the face, jaw, tongue and eyes.

Tell yourself that you are now going into a deep sub-conscious level of sleep. Count backwards from ten having told yourself that upon arriving at zero you will automatically arrive at a state of deep sleep and you will remain there until the time at which you have decided to wake up.

Remind yourself that the amount of sleep you have decided on is the ideal amount for you and that you will wake up feeling relaxed, refreshed and full of energy.

A final note of caution: Don't push yourself too hard. You may never be able to cut down to four hours sleep a night; most people can't. Once you find the sleep pattern that is best for you, though the chances are you will be able to sleep less and enjoy life more.



'Wouldn't you know it... A quiet day at the beach and a real person shows up!'



## Jordanians look to mental health

By Najwa Kefay

Special to the Star

PSYCHIATRY IN Jordan is a specialty still in its infancy. The first Jordanian psychiatrist was Dr. Muhammad Said Kamul who is currently, and has been for a long time, director of the psychiatric hospital in Bethlehem.

It was only in the early 1960's that the first psychiatric section was established in an Amman hospital, at the Amman Base Hospital.

In January 1982 the Jordan Association of Psychiatrists was founded with 15 members. It now has 19 members and within two or three years should grow to 25 as doctors training abroad come home.

Dr. Awad Sand, president of the association, talked to The Star about psychiatric illness in Jordan and about work of psychiatrist's association.

### Universal

According to Dr. Sand the major psychiatric illnesses have, in fact, a fairly constant universal incidence but with neurotic illnesses there are noticeable differences between national and cultural groups.

These supposedly minor neurotic disorders actually cause a great deal of stress to the patient and his family and often result in what is known as "psychiatric morbidity" i.e. loss of work as a result of psychiatric illness.

Dr. Sand says one of the main causes of psychiatric morbidity in developing countries such as Jordan is the rapid rate of industrialization and the social dislocation that goes with it.

When a man lives in a village, amongst his relatives, he is part of a defined entity. When he comes to the city seeking work in a new industry he becomes detached and isolated.

He has to find suitable accommodation, to cater for himself, to deal with often inadequate public transport. The facilities that should be available for these people are

increasing but not at the same rate as that of migration and industrialization according to Dr. Sand.

### Social factors

Dr. Sand believes that the planning of future industries should take these social factors into consideration. Industrial installations should not only be set up in large cities but should be distributed all over the country. This way people could get work within their own social areas and remain with their own communities.

Other causes of psychiatric illness are political uncertainty, world economic recession and the importation of technology and ideas which do not necessarily suit our culture and traditions.

Dr. Sand says we tend to copy blindly from other cultures and this gives rise to a great deal of conflict. People cannot give up their old way of life and follow another just as they take off an old dress and put on a new one.

### Referrals

Psychiatry, he continues, is becoming better established in Jordan. When he first started practising in 1970 most of his patients were referred to him by other doctors, or members of the family, whereas now probably more than 50 per cent of the patients came of their own accord. Dr. Sand considers these self-referrals a great improvement because it shows that people are more aware of the need for psychiatric help.

Also the type of problems that he sees now, are different from the previous problems. In 1970 he used to see only patients suffering from severe disturbances whereas now, most of the patients he sees have milder problems. Again this indicates the increasing awareness that people have developed of psychiatric treatment.

### Association

Dr. Sand went on to talk about the role which the Jordan Association of Psychiatrists should play in the development of psychiatry in Jordan.

The association actually has many tasks. It encourages research, exchanges infor-



Dr. Awad Sand

mation with similar bodies abroad, and establishes close liaison with public and private institutions which are involved in caring for the mentally ill and the handicapped.

It also offers expert advice on the development of such services on an individual and national scale.

In addition, it offers advice on teaching methods and curricula at Universities in Jordan, in the subjects of medicine, psychology and sociology. In so far as these are essential to the practice of psychiatry.

It promotes a spirit of co-operation, between its members and lays down a code of ethics for the practice of psychiatry in Jordan, in order to maintain the highest standards of practice.

One of its most important tasks is to spread mental health awareness, throughout Jordanian society.

Dr. Sand comments "There are still people in our society, and they are from all social classes, who believe that going to a psychiatrist indicates madness." But he adds "This idea is unfortunately present in all societies and not just here."

(To be continued next week)

## Pharmaceutical agency maintains ban on drug

By Joyce Niles

Special to the Star

THE LOCAL pharmaceutical agency for Provera tablets will continue to withhold the medication from the Jordanian market. It was withdrawn from the market four years ago because of the controversy surrounding its use in injectable form. Some international agencies are still actively promoting its use in that world countries.

Depo-Provera was once proclaimed the "super-contraceptive" that with one injection could induce sterility in women for 3 months at a time. But although it is of value in treating the cancer of the uterus, it has been banned in Canada for regular use as a contraceptive because of its reported side effects of blood sensitivity reactions, acne, and hirsutism (increased hairiness in women).

Withdrawal of this drug may have amenorrhoea, a stopping of women's regular menstruation, with possible prolonged infertility. Its effects are of irregular duration and may last longer than 3 months or cause breakthrough bleeding.

Thirty-nine out of 62 women given this drug for the treatment of threatened or habitual miscarriages had troublesome haemorrhage after delivery or miscarriage.

If given to a woman with an unsuspected pregnancy it is reported to cause virilisation of the female foetus.

The pharmaceutical agents in both Jordan and Egypt withdrew this drug from their markets four years ago, although it is still available in other Arab countries. England recently banned its use as a long-term contraceptive, and Zimbabwe and Nicaragua have also acted to check its use.

Those favouring its use and actively promoting it in developing nations include the World Health Organization and International Planned Parenthood.

In Thailand, Dr. Edwin McDaniel, head of the world's largest Depo-Provera programme said, "It is my opinion that the 1978 rejection in the United States has gone a long way toward depriving millions of women in other parts of the world of one of the safest, most convenient, and most acceptable methods of child spacing and family limitation thus far developed by medical science." Currently estimated 5 million women are receiving the drug abroad.

The USA Food and Drug Administration is now reviewing data from all over the world to evaluate the benefit-to-risk ratio of this drug and is expected to finalise their decision this month.

The drug is marketed under the name Depo-Provera, Provera and Amen in the USA, Depo-Clinovir in Germany, Farlatin in France, Germany and Italy, and Gestapazon in Sweden.



(IN-Press)

## Aid — not only when baby is born

IT IS not only women who are breaking into purely men's jobs, men in the Federal Republic of Germany are beginning to interest themselves for work that was once entirely the domain of women.

The Federation of German Midwives for example has issued an official statement saying it has no objections to male colleagues being "birth-helpers."

The subject of male midwives is not the only one to cause discussion. Two experimental trials are going on in which midwives are given new tasks. Both are aimed at giving greater help to young families and reducing the high infant mortality rate.

In Berlin the idea is being tried out of a "mobile midwife." Pregnant women who cannot come regularly to the free pre-natal examinations receive a letter from "Sister Maria."

The midwife arranges a home visit. In conversation at home she quickly discovers where the family difficulties lie and how they should be helped. At the same time the expectant mother learns from her "woman-to-woman" talk how important the regular pre-natal examinations are. This form of motivation has proven effective.

Another experiment, the cost of which is being defrayed by the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Order, is being tried out in Bremen. Specially trained midwives there are taking care not only of pregnant women but of families with infant children. Pre-natal care is followed up by further attention in the baby's first years.

The family midwife should have good contact to the mother long before the birth is due. Births are a risk especially for young women as well as for women from socially weak families or wives of foreigners.

Especially in the case of women from socially weak families, over-taxation of mental and physical



Aid is not only important at the time of birth. Professor Buchmeyer (Munich) with heart-operation infant

cal energies, mental rejection of the unborn child or alcohol play a fatal role in the course of which pre-natal care is often forgotten.

The Bremen Health Senator Herbert Bruckner explained his concept as follows: "The new advice centres must become contact addresses of confidence which can give the right help at the right time, see that medical appointments are kept and know what advice to give when social problems arise."

This means that the 25 family midwives naturally also make house visits in order to gain the confidence of the woman. The service of family midwives is free of charge and the Bremen City Council has drawn attention to it by placards and brochures in four languages. Other Federal Länder (States) are also showing interest in this trial project.



## All Things Considered

Joyce Abu Jassar

### The sound of music

"DO YOU like rock music," someone asked a professor conducting a music appreciation course at university.

"I like music in all forms," he replied and then continued by explaining why selections of pop songs enjoy such short-lived popularity in comparison to pieces of classic music that endure for centuries.

It seems that the typical recording is composed of thirty-two bars with the basic melody repeated three or four times in the same playing. If you listen to the radio regularly you would hear the song at least 10 times in the day. That would mean listening to the melody 30 to 40 times. Multiply that by 60 days, a span of attention that many numbers receive, and you would have a total melody repeat of 1800 to 2400.

No matter how enchanting, lovely, catchy or whatever the time was to begin with, after hearing it that many times you would be inclined to shout, "Enough!"

In a classic piece the basic melody is perhaps repeated eight times and even at that it is not the same every time but the composer has written it in variations. And in one year you might hear the composition two or three times at most. This would work out a total melody repeat for the year of 16 to 24. Figuring things out this way it is easy to see why classic pieces live on for centuries. The listeners wear out before the time does.

During this past month we have all had immense opportunities to attend recitals and concerts by individuals, groups and large orchestras that gave us everything from rock to hand music to the classics.

The mention of band music brings back nostalgic childhood memories of Sunday afternoons. In the middle of our city was a placid lake where sailboat races were staged in the summer. One part of the lake was set apart as a winterfowl sanctuary.

It was populated with Mallard ducks sporting iridescent green necks. Wood ducks with tufted red heads, white neck-rings and bodies that appeared to be painted with a brush and palette.

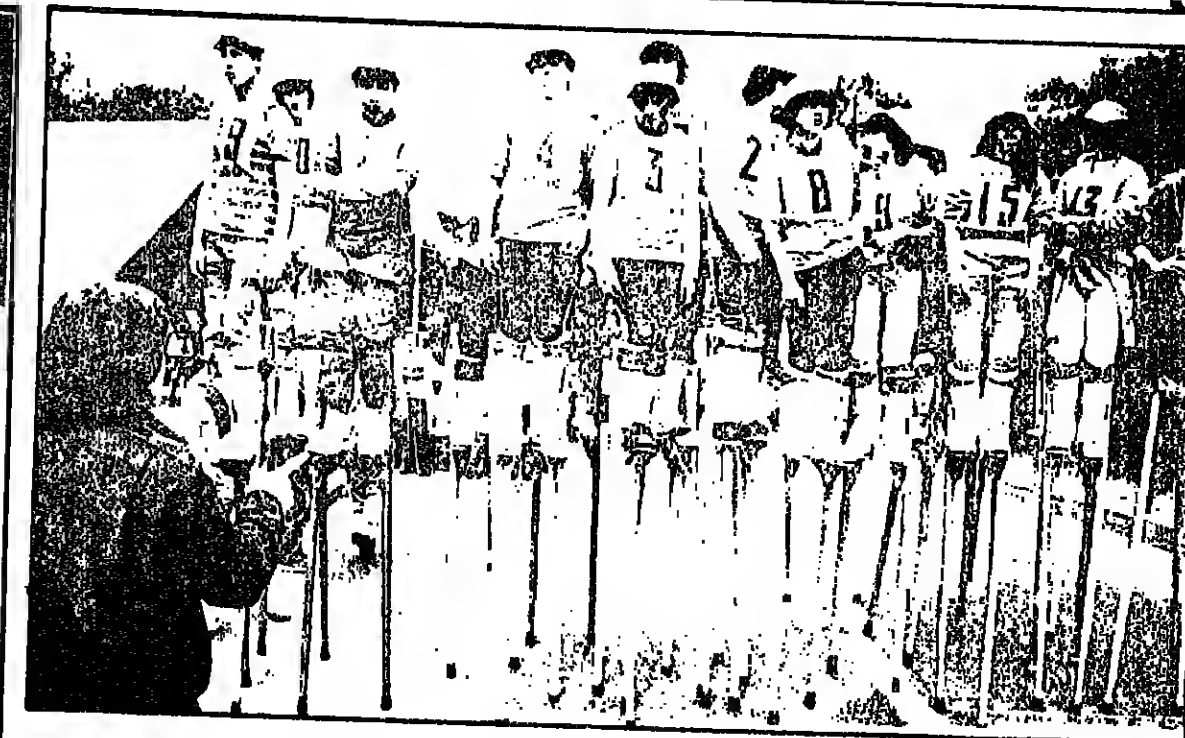
There were swans, both black and white, to float majestically on the lake's surface but most dearly loved by me were the Canadian geese. Every bit as regal as the swans, with their coal-black slender necks and heads and the rounded white cheek spots that looked as if the goose had been wearing a small cap that slipped and hung upside down.

We would pick a spot on the carefully manicured lawns of the park encircling the lake where we could watch the birds and yet see the cloud-white bandstand that filled with the brass band all dressed in scarlet tunics and gold braid.

Then we listened to their serenade.

I have another memory that I treasure — a Jordanian one. When I first came to this country I lived in Jabal Luweibdeh near the Police Academy. And every morning their band would offer up selections of John Phillip Sousa marches played to perfection. And I listened from my rooftop seat.

I would like to offer these people my rather late but nevertheless sincere thanks for their music.



## 'Giants' get off to a racing start

Giant-like on their stilts, contestants at the village of Arcahon in south-west France line up for the start of a 105 km race. The event is a reminder of a way in which the shepherds of the region used to keep watch over their flocks from the vantage point of tall stilts, avoiding the traps of sandy soil and marsh. This year the winner was 16-year-old Patrice Harroulle, who covered the 105 kilometres in 10 hours 25 minutes. (WGT).

## Doctor's directions

The other day I went to my doctor and he gave me a prescription for several kinds of pills. Now I can't remember which ones I should take for what period of time and what they are for in the first place. I have two kinds of white pills, some pink ones and some small green ones, then larger grey and pink capsules. I am confused.

YOUR SITUATION is not unusual. The best thing to do is to go

ther up these medicines, and any others that you are taking, along with a notebook and pencil and the prescription that he gave you. Return to his office and explain that you did not understand what he wanted you to do and that you would like him to repeat it.

Ask what each medicine is for, what its name is, and how often he wants you to take them. If you do not understand some words that he uses say that you don't. Write down what he tells you and when he is finished, read it back to see if

there is anything else that needs clarifying.

If you want to know more details about your illness, again ask your doctor. He will probably be willing to explain anything you want to know. Remember that your doctor is a human being, also and perhaps he thought that you understood everything because you didn't ask many questions when you first visited him.

Joyce Niles is a member of the American Medical Writers' Association.

## Chicken baked with carrots and herbs

### Ingredients

- 8-12 chicken breasts, skinned boned and halved
- 150 grammes butter
- 1 kilo carrots, grated
- 2 onions, minced
- 1 tablespoon minced parsley
- 1 tablespoon minced spring onion tops
- 1 tablespoon minced fresh basil or 1 teaspoon dried
- 50 grammes flour
- 1 litre chicken stock
- 1/2 teaspoon cayenne
- 2 tablespoons white wine vinegar
- 1/2 litre double cream

### Method

- Dredge the chicken breasts in flour and season with salt and pepper
- In a large pan heat 100 grammes of the butter until it is hot, brown the chicken and then remove it to a casserole
- Now add the rest of the butter, carrots, onion, parsley, spring onion tops and basil to the pan, over a moderate heat, stirring for two minutes
- With a draining spoon remove the vegetables and put them in the casserole with the chicken
- Add the flour to the butter in the pan, stirring well
- Gradually add the chicken stock
- Add the cayenne, vinegar and salt and pepper to taste
- Pour the sauce over the chicken
- Cover the dish and bake at 300 F. for 40 minutes
- Transfer the chicken breasts to a heated dish and keep warm
- Add the cream to the sauce and simmer for two minutes
- Pour over the chicken and serve

## Apple snow

### Ingredients

- 1 kilo apples
- 2 tablespoons clear honey
- 4 eggs whites
- grated rind of one lemon

### Method

- Peel, core and slice the apples and cook them gently with the honey until soft
- If there is too much liquid in the apples, boil, stirring to evaporate it
- Cool, liquidise
- Add the lemon peel
- Whisk the egg whites until dry but not too stiff and fold them in
- Serve chilled

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Just  
between us  
Ya'qoub Salim

## Hedging my bets

THE EPISODE of the supposed diaries of Adolf Hitler — retrieved, it is said, from a burning Nazi aeroplane that crashed in East Germany at the war's end — has been the centre of great controversy, caused some red faces for famous historians. And it made more headlines than even the first kiss of Prince Charles and Lady Di.

The stir has been great for the sales of the magazine that first brought the whole thing to light. Whether or not their claims are correct, it's the bottom line that really matters — as they say, there's no such thing as bad publicity.

Naturally, in the ruckus over the diaries' authenticity nobody questioned what kind of machine would take the time to return repeatedly to a crashed aircraft, already in flames, to rescue all 61 volumes of the diary. As we know from the movies, burning planes are liable to explode in spectacular fashion, especially if they belong to the bad guys.

But more relevant were the questions over the diaries' content and the manner in which they were written. Sceptics were quick to point out that some passages made Hitler out to be more human than the creature that has been spoken of in history books. He had second thoughts about the excesses of Nazism and even sought to make peace with England, it seems from the volumes. These, it is said, are exactly the same ideas Hitler's supporters would want us to get in our mind that some of the cynics say the ideas are the ones the Soviets would like to promote — one thing at a time!

The episode has given me some bright ideas on how to hedge my own bets. For if Mr. Hitler really did write those pages, he was a pretty clever cookie — he knew what complaints people would have about him after he died. That's the real purpose of a diary: to promote whatever image of yourself you want after you're gone! After all, by that time you won't be around as living, breathing proof that the sweet image in the pages is all wrong.

But I've got a lot of ground to cover, so I'd better start now before old age creeps up on me. Volume One, Chapter One. "... I didn't really mean it when I kicked my big sister in the shins..."



Lt. Cpl. Danny Campbell (left) and Pte. Paul Warren of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders in piping action at the British Ladies of Amman May Fair.



Two-year-old Phaedra Dahdaleh enjoys her lolly while admiring the flower-decked maypole.

## Amman enjoys a Fair

Text and photos  
by Tricia Weir



Alysha Jalal (in Hassan Ralewa) and sister Samira (in Hassan Ralewa) among the winners of the children's fancy dress parade.

AT 11.45 precisely on Sunday morning a record number of visitors deluged the gates of the British Ambassador's residence in Jabal Amman to celebrate Mayday at a fair organized by the British Ladies of Amman.

Ambassador Mr. Alan Urwick opened what can only be described as a giant, typically British garden party attended by hosts of people from all walks of life and all nationalities.

Chairman of the British Ladies of Amman, Mrs. Anne McGilvray said afterwards: "I'm pleased it all went so well. We are grateful for all the very hard work that was put in and of course our thanks go to the Ambassa-

dor and his wife for giving us the garden."

The main children's events were undoubtedly the fancy dress parade. From tiny tots to the over-eighties, strutting in splendid colour and wit with some very imaginative costumes and every one was a winner!

But the highlight of the day was the presence of two young men from the Scottish regiment, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders who piped and danced their way into the hearts of many different people enjoying the festivities.

Lance Corporal Danny Campbell from Camphdown and Private Paul Warren from Helensburgh braved the heat in their sparkling kilts under to entertain the guests with bagpipe tunes and a magnificent demonstration of Scottish Highland dancing.

They were specially flown over to the occasion from their base in Cyprus. On their first visit to Jordan, the seemed impressed especially by the friendliness of the people.

"I've enjoyed the incredible hospitality," said Paul, while the more formal Danny added: "I like it."

Proceeds from the fair totalled a amazing JD 3500, double last year's take. All of this will be devoted to helping various Jordanian charities.

• The Friends of Archaeology staged a highly successful trip to visit the Rums last week-end. Credit for the smooth organization goes to Carol Ballinger, Teresa Wegel and Susan Sa'ad.

Altogether 47 people, including half a dozen children went on the trip. They went down to Rums by camel, rode camels to another camp and camped there for the night.

The Friends went to an anti-typhoid inoculation when they returned to Amman. The next day the group went to Khazaleh, an old Thaurid-Nahum caravan route where the rockface is covered with cave images and inscriptions.

Special mention must be made of Janah, son of Carol Jensen and David Young. Not yet two years old, the brave little fellow cried only once during the trip, examined everything with great curiosity and enjoyed being rocked off to sleep by his father's back.

### Concert

Suede, Ace and Charles Metropolis are presenting a "Heavy Metal" rock concert at the Palace of Culture, Sports City.

Sunday 8 May at 5.00 pm. Tickets JD 1.50. All proceeds to the Cerebral Palsy Foundation.

## The Little Grey Donkey

The continuing children's story by Joyce Abu Jasser. After deciding to the outside world and makes some new friends...

Part Two

Pictures by Joyce Abu Jasser

IN THE morning just as the sun was peeking over the tall mountains the little donkey was awoken by a strange sound. He opened his eyes to look around. Then he saw from where the strange sound had come. There, on the other side of the meadow was a great brown spotted hyena. The hyena was hungrily snapping his long sharp teeth and growling angrily. He hadn't found anything to eat in three days. He sniffed the ground all round him for the scent of something to eat. He turned his large ears this way and that, listening for the sound of something to eat. All the bristly hairs around his neck and down his back stood straight up. He was a terrible sight to see.

The terrible hungry hyena chased the frightened little donkey.

Down the mountain the little donkey ran with the terrible hungry hyena getting closer and closer. The little donkey could hear the hyena's growling and his long teeth snapping. He could feel the hyena's hot puffing breath behind him as he ran across the open fields.

As they ran they neared the road to the village. Travelling on the road was a peddler leading his three donkeys loaded with goods. When the little grey donkey saw them he cried out loudly, "Help me! Oh, help me!"

The peddler saw the hyena chasing the little donkey and picked up a stone. He threw it at the hyena hitting him on the head. Then the peddler threw another stone and another and another. They hit the hyena on his head and on his back and on his ear.

He stopped chasing the donkey and howled in pain. More and more stones

rained down upon the hyena until he turned and ran back across the fields.

The peddler laughed loudly when he saw the hyena turn and run away. Then he went to the little donkey that had hidden himself behind the peddler's three donkeys.

He rubbed the little donkey's head and looked him over to see if he had been hurt. But the little donkey was not hurt. He was only frightened. Soon he quietened down and then the peddler put a rope around his neck and tied him behind the other three donkeys.

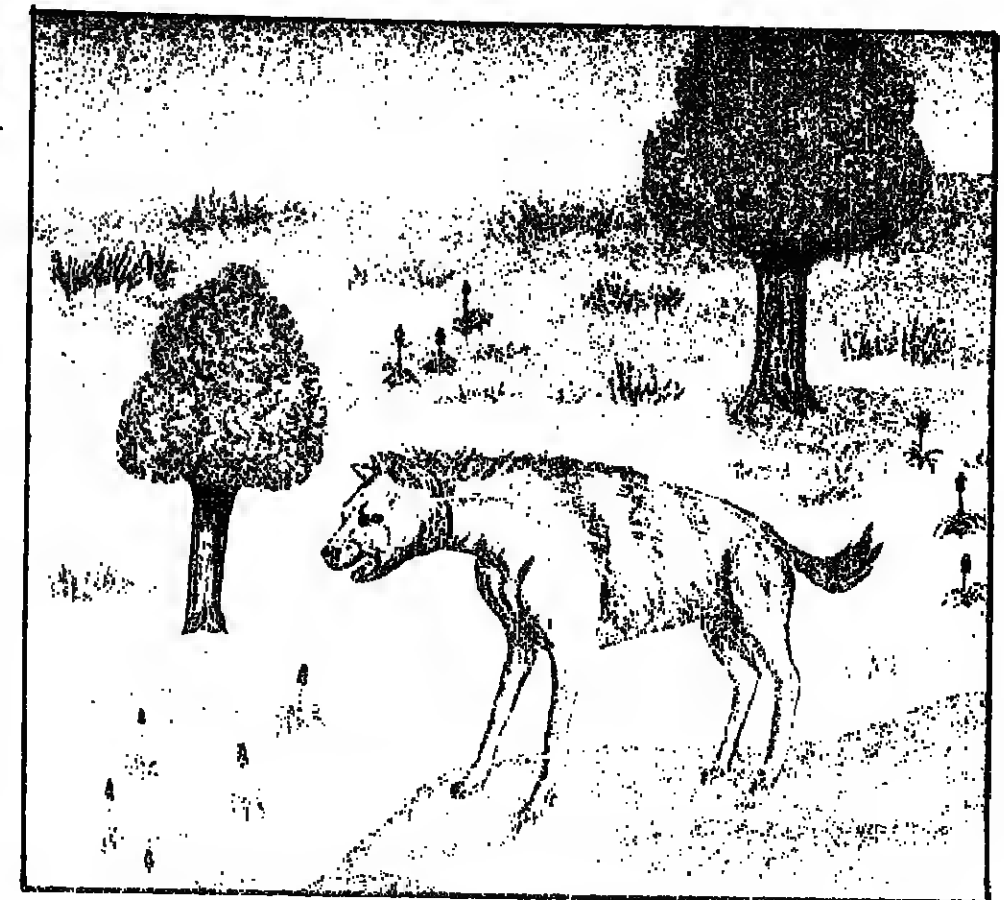
Leading the four donkeys, the peddler then continued his journey to the village market. By mid-morning they reached the market. It was a busy place filled with people, donkeys, sheep and goats and all kinds of wares. The little grey donkey looked about him in amazement.

Everyone was busy going to and from. People were buying and selling things. Everywhere he looked there was something different to see. The little donkey soon forgot the terrible fright he had had that morning. He began to watch the people in the market place and to look at what they were selling.

"Ah," he said, "What a wonderful sight. I never imagined anything like this. This is much better than the mountain forest. There is so much to see here. I'll spend my life with the peddler and I'll travel to all the market-places. I'll see many fine sights."

While the little donkey enjoyed himself, the peddler sold all the goods that had been on the backs of the other three donkeys. He had gained a lot of money in the bargain and so he bought more goods with the extra money.

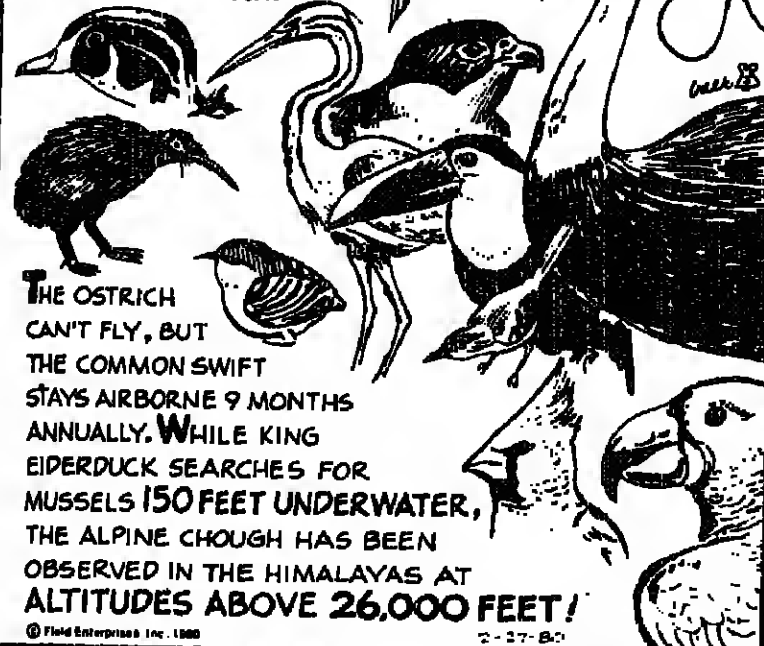
Part Three next week



Our Fascinating EARTH  
BY PHILIP SEFF, Ph.D. & DAVID BAER, II

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**Exhibitions**  
The American Centre presents "Most Ancient Jordan: The Past Half Million Years", an archaeological exhibition featuring a documented 500,000 years of habitation in Jordan. Tuesday 10 May until Monday 23 May.  
The French Cultural Centre presents "Ceramique Francaise Contemporaine". Continues until Sunday 29 May.  
The Arts and Crafts Centre presents an exhibition of Sculptures and Drawings by Mona Saad. Monday 9 May until Sunday 22 May.  
**Lectures**  
At the American Centre Dr. Gary Rollefson will present a slide lecture "Prehuman hunters and gatherers". Wednesday 11 May at 7.00 pm.  
The American Centre for Oriental Research (ACOR) presents a lecture by Allison Betts "The mysterious black desert". Tuesday 10 May at 6.30 p.m. at ACOR 6th Circle, Jabal Amman.  
**Film**  
The Goethe Institute presents "Filmlandschaft Bayern: summer in the city", a 1970 film by Wim Wenders. In German with English subtitles. Tuesday 10 May at 8.00 pm.  
**Videos**  
The French Cultural Centre presents video pour les jeunes "Aviation: Les faucheurs de margerites".  
"Cinema: La naissance du cinema parlant". Monday 9 May at 5.00 and 6.00 pm.  
Musique: La leçon de musique de Lily Laskyne Sciences: L'aventure des plantes.  
Wednesday 11 May at 5.00 and 6.00 pm.  
"Le voyage du Hollandais: The life of Van Gogh, with Gerard Desartre and Michel Rohin". Wednesday 11 May at 8.00 pm.  
**Field trip**  
The Friends of Archaeology are planning a two-day trip to Jaws, Qasr Amra and Qasr Kharrana. Friday and Saturday 13 and 14 May. For further information telephone 42467 or 37117.  
**Concert**  
Suede, Ace and Charles Metropolis are presenting a "Heavy Metal" rock concert at the Palace of Culture, Sports City.  
Sunday 8 May at 5.00 pm. Tickets JD 1.50. All proceeds to the Cerebral Palsy Foundation.

**Joke Spot**  
Do you have any candellage?  
No, but we have some candles.  
Do you know it takes three days to make a candle?  
No, but I know it takes three days to make a candle.  
When you drop a grand piano down a mine shaft?  
It doesn't fall.  
It lands on the bottom.

**WOOPSY**  
by Roger Mahoney  
WE DROPPED SOME BUDSIE SEED INTO HIS SUPPER LAST NIGHT BY ACCIDENT BUT HE STILL ATE IT.  
HEH HEH HO HO  
WOOPSY

**BUDSIE FOOD?**  
HEE HEH  
WOOPSY

**EEK**  
TWEET TWEET  
HEE HEH  
WOOPSY

Calling all kids!  
This is your page and we want to hear from you. If you have a story, poem, drawing, photograph or an idea send it to us: Star Kids, Jerusalem Star, P.O. Box 591, Amman, Jordan or telephone Tricia Weir on 664153 ext. 74



Thursday - 5 May - A basketball training course is being organised by the Amman Training Centre from Thursday 5 May at 9 am until 16 May, under the Jordanian basketball federation with the cooperation of the Athletic Training College and the Military Federation.

Friday - 6 May - The Romanian soccer team will play two matches with the Jordanian national team on Sunday and Tuesday. A handball competition in connection with the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Kingdom will take place at the Athletic Palace. Irbid A will meet Amman A at 4:30 pm. Itaque selected team will vie with Irbid at 6:00 pm.

Wednesday - 11 May - A two-day handball competition will begin at Ajloun college at 10:00 am.

## Liverpool wins English Football League

Liverpool was crowned champions of the English Football League three weeks earlier despite losing 2-0 to Nottingham. Liverpool topped the table with 81 points, 15 clear points ahead of Watford who came second with 66 points. Manchester United bagged 64 points and placed third. Results of other matches were as follows: Everton 2; Westham 0; Swansea 1; Ipswich 1; Watford 2; Arsenal 1; Aston Villa 4; Stoke 0; Nottingham 2; Manchester City 1; Birmingham 2; Sunderland 1; Notts County 1; Brighton 0; Southampton 2; Luton 2; West Bromwich 1; Coventry 0.



A hectic scene in the Liverpool-Nottingham league match Nottingham won 2-0.

## Middle East Rally Challenge Association

A meeting held in Dubai on 22 April and attended by representatives of the automobile clubs of Jordan, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Dubai and Oman decided to hold a Middle East Rally championship later in the year. Below is the timetable for the various countries.

1. Jordan Rally	11-12 August 1984
2. Oman Rally	14-15 November 1983
3. Dubai Rally	8-9 December 1983
4. Qatar Rally	26-27 January 1984
5. Kuwait Rally	22-23 February 1984
6. Bahrain Rally	22-23 March 1984

Points will be awarded for performance in each rally, the best five results out of the six qualifying events will count in deciding the final results. Points will be awarded as follows:

1st place 20 points	6th place 6 points
2nd place 15 points	7th place 4 points
3rd place 12 points	8th place 3 points
4th place 10 points	9th place 2 points
5th place 8 points	10th place 1 point

Four points will be awarded for starting and finishing each rally. There will be separate championships and awards for drivers and co-drivers.

In addition to the drivers championship there will be a man-



Manufacturers challenge with points awarded as above for the highest placed car of each make.

There will be no restrictions on where the drivers who participate in the rallies come from.

## Al-Ahli are champions

Al-Ahli were crowned champions of the first round of "Retired stars games" in which Al-Ahli, Al-Faisali, Al-Wahdat and Al-Jazira clubs participated. Several soccer stars were honoured on their retirement from the game. These included: Ihsan Buslani from Al-Ahli, Ismail Yousif, Bahji Shihab and Yacoub Diah from Al-Wahdat, Bader Ismail and Nabil Khoury from Al-Jazira. The others were Jamil Abdal-Karim and Mohammad Al-Bardawi from Al-Faisali.

The retired players were offered shields of their clubs as a token of appreciation.

## World boxing champ attacked

JOHANNESBURG (AP) - A man wearing brass knuckles struck World Boxing Association junior middleweight champ Davey Moore and out the boxer's lip at a nightclub on Sunday. Witnesses said the attacker, who was white, shouted racial insults at the black American fighter. Moore's sparring partners grabbed the man and held him until police arrived. Leon Washington, Moore's manager said the champion would not press charges. According to witnesses, the incident started when the man, who was not identified, walked off the dance floor and asked Moore if he was the man who knocked out South African Charlie Weir last year in a title defence here. The man then punched Moore, they said. Moore's South African for a title defence against Roberto Duran.

## Rugby tour

LONDON (AP) - A decision on whether to accept an invitation to tour South Africa in 1984 has been deferred by England's Rugby Union Committee. Meeting in London, the 59-man committee agreed to wait until next season before voting on the controversial tour. Wales and Scotland recently declined invitations to visit South Africa but Ireland defied government pressure and toured two years ago.

## Weightlifting

VIENNA (AP) - Bugar Blagoev set two world records at International Weightlifting Championships of the Black Sea port of Varna, on Monday. The Bulgarian improved on his own world record in the 90 kilogrammes category, snatching half a kilo above 195 kilogrammes. He also topped by half a kilo, the old clean and jerk record of 228 kilos held by a Soviet lifter.

## Japanese wins competition

KOBE (AP) - Japan's top female long-distance runner Nanae Susaki won the women's 10,000-metre race, beating Kenya's Mary Kilui in an international track and field competition here Tuesday.

Running before 25 thousand spectators, Susaki, who won New Zealand's Christchurch Marathon last year, clocked at 33 minutes, 29 seconds. Kilui was second at 35 minutes.

## Sports palace inaugurated

AMMAN (Star) - The Sports Palace was inaugurated last Thursday under the patronage of His Majesty the King. On this occasion the Romanian gymnastics team under Nadia Comaneci presented an exciting demonstration that included all kinds of movements. Spectators held their breath as young girls somersaulted on the balance board.

No one could deny Comaneci's artistic standard through her coordinated performance but she avoided performing some of the difficult aerobics apparently due to her increasing age.

## United States fights to host World Cup

NEW YORK (AP) - Former US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Cyrus Vance have united in a new mission of high diplomacy to bring the 1986 soccer World Cup to the United States.

The sports international governing body has chosen Mexico as the country to host the Cup competition, but Kissinger says he is hopeful that the United States can get another location on the question on 20 May in Stockholm. He recently convinced Vance to join the lobbying effort.

The World Cup offers the potential of millions of dollars of ticket and tourist revenue. Television experts estimate that 1.3 billion people, or more than one-third of the world population, watched the 1982 World Cup matches on television.

Kissinger said Saturday that a joint resolution of Congress supporting the bid is expected to pass this week. Our basic mood is positive now, he said. We are going at this in a spirit of co-operation.

Originally, Colombia was scheduled to stage the event, but withdrew last October because of the high cost of organising it.

## Soviets retain Ice Hockey championship

The Soviet Union won world of Ice Hockey Championship which took place in West Germany. The Soviet Union beat Canada 4-2 in the final match. Czechoslovakia beat Sweden 4-2 to take the second position. This is the fifth time in a row that the Soviet Union has emerged champions of the world Ice Hockey.

## Squash mini championship

In preparation for the Second Asian championship to be organised by Jordan early next year, the Jordanian Squash Federation has extended invitations to Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman and Pakistan to participate in a mini-tournament next July. The squash main court will open by the end of this month in Al-Hussein Youth City.

## Sri Lankan team to tour South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (AP) - A Sri Lankan cricket team intends to violate the Commonwealth ban on sports contacts with South Africa with a tour next month.

The South African Press Association reported without attribution that 15 Sri Lankans will probably play warm-up matches in Holland before flying to South Africa, their second tour in eight months.

The Agency quoted Bandula Warnapura, who led last year's Sri Lankan visit, as saying that players are free to ignore the Commonwealth ban.

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Jabel Hussein close to the Golden Loe

By Henry Arnold

Week commencing 5 May, 1983

**CAPRICORN** - December 21st to January 19th  
The possibility of one or two outings you had not expected should add just that little extra excitement to your leisure periods during this week, and you should in consequence, find your domestic life very merry indeed. A future journey of which you may have had some doubt recently, could be clarified for you during this coming week, and so you could find yourself extremely busy preparing for this.

**AQUARIUS** - January 20th to February 18th  
It is your own instinct in important matters which should stand you in good stead now, and this in turn can make routine matters seem far less of a strain. There could be a small difference of opinion with a loved one this coming week. Use a tactful approach to this situation, and try your level best to see their point of view. Idle chatter amongst friends could annoy you a little, but you should be able to prove them wrong.

**PISCES** - February 19th to March 20th  
Try your level best to take things easily during this week, for the portents are that you should have a rather busy period ahead of you. Also, do not be tempted to go seeking the advice of others. Just provided that you are careful not to rush things too much, and that you avoid any impulsive action, you should be able to achieve long-lasting success from a romantic angle. Relaxation should be your key word this week.

**ARIES** - March 21st to April 20th  
There are indications of some very pleasant changes where business is concerned, but at the same time, do this week, try to concentrate on the wellbeing of someone you know very well. The outlook appears to be on the romantic side this week, and you should be feeling that you have at long last reached a good turning point in your emotional life. Try to tackle a family problem immediately it arises this week.

**TAURUS** - April 21st to May 20th  
You should see the future fulfilment of your ambitions in a definite manner during this coming week, owing to the fact that financial transactions you make could prove to be very successful. A difference of opinion in a personal relationship will be settled, with a peace offering from the other person. Events will take an unexpected course, and you may be called upon to make a journey far afield.

**GEMINI** - May 21st to June 20th  
A very entertaining week in the social field, but be careful not to waste time on trifles, or an excellent opportunity would be missed. The experience of an older person could be of valuable assistance to you, so it might be good idea to allow yourself to be guided by them this week. Romantically, things are improving all the time, and a gift, which you may receive at the weekend should make you very happy.

**CANCER** - June 21st to July 21st  
Try to be both diplomatic and co-operative when you find yourself irritated by the influence of another woman quite a bit this week. Your partner could make quite an exciting suggestion to you, which, although thrilling, could need careful consideration before you commit yourself. Where your working life is concerned, if a colleague makes a mistake and tries to implicate you, you should speak out clearly.

**LEO** - July 22nd to August 21st  
In your working life, an excellent opportunity, involving more responsibility should come your way this week, and you should accept it if possible. Try to avoid giving the impression that you are wasteful with money to an influential member of the opposite sex whom you meet. Do not be depressed if social activities appear to lag just a little this week, for this is only temporary.

**VIRGO** - August 22nd to September 21st  
You should find that you will be able to strengthen your prestige greatly during this coming week, through your ingenuity and competence coming into full play. In the domestic field, there could be a slight clash of views during the early part of the week, but later events seem to improve very much. The past guidance of a close friend could prove itself this week. This is the time to show your gratitude for their help.

**LIBRA** - September 22nd to October 21st  
People around you could be looking to you for a lead regarding what to do next, so there fore this is a period for both action and movement. However, arriving at a hasty decision this week, for by taking your time, you should be able to discover something of great benefit to yourself. You could avoid friction with a dear one this week, by thinking carefully before you make any suggestions to them.

**SCORPIO** - October 22nd to November 21st  
Your personality should be strongly expressed where a love affair is concerned, for you should find that you can't go wrong in this direction. At business, you may find that this week could be just a little trying. News from a relative proves of financial gain for you, but avoid discussing these events with colleagues. Taken all round, this should turn out to be a very rewarding week for you both socially and workwise.

**SAGITTARIUS** - November 22nd to December 21st  
You could be in the position to prove an idea that you have had for some time, owing to the fact that you receive a little more co-operation from a working colleague this week. There is the possibility of a slight change of plans, brought about by someone very dear to you - don't be too hasty in your judgment of this change. Financially, this should be a good week for you, but do be cautious and keep an eye to the future.

### Thursday 5 May

Birthday Greetings to You. A personal problem which has been causing you much anxiety of late should straighten itself out during the next six weeks. Don't be impatient with someone close to you. They have a much more cautious character than you have, but in the end, you will both arrive at the same decision.

Money matters will definitely look brighter this coming year. All the hard work which you have been putting in will now show dividends and praise which you have long hoped for will be given about the end of next month. Don't worry about the jealousy of a colleague. This will pass.

Travel may come your way about the end of August. This opportunity will change a lot of your previous plans, but the outcome will be good and prosperity is clearly indicated.

### Friday 6 May

Birthday Greetings to You. Family troubles may become a little pressing, but you will be well able to cope with them, and altogether, your personal life shows every sign of straightening out during the coming year.

The year shows signs of being a most happy and prosperous one. Those close to you will be working for your good, and unknown to you, your good nature and unselfishness will more than repay them.

An opportunity to travel will possibly come your way at the end of September. As a result, you will meet old and dear friends, and have a most enjoyable time.

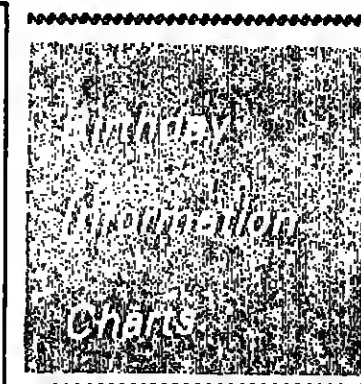
If you are approached by a stranger with some project which will mean more hard work from you, you would be well advised to consider the matter very carefully before coming to a decision.

### Saturday 7 May

Birthday Greetings to You. Romance figures very strongly in the coming months for the younger ones. Social engagements will pour in, and new friendships will be made that could benefit you in the most unexpected way.

News from an old friend will bring you an unexpected piece of good fortune. So much so that you will feel like dishing out on a wild spending spree. You would be wiser not to do this and don't lend money to members of your family.

For the young ones amongst you, there is every indication of a long journey. This could benefit you financially, and will prove to be an eventful and exciting time in your life.



### Sunday 8 May

Birthday Greetings to You. If someone connected with your work suggests an opportunity to travel within the next four months, it could offer a new opening for you which you never expected. Hard work is indicated, but good rewards as well.

Family problems are likely to cause you some difficulty about the end of July. You will not be able to avoid this, but with your normal tactful handling of a situation, these problems will be solved.

If an old friend tries to advise you at the end of August, you would be well advised to tactfully ignore them. The interference will be well meant, but there is an indication of a change in your work about that time and you should trust in your own judgment.

### Tuesday 10 May

Birthday Greetings to You. Where romance is concerned, the coming year should be extremely happy for you. For the single ones amongst you, there is every likelihood of a new romance starting in August, and this could easily result in marriage. For the married ones, a child born into your close family will bring much happiness.

The coming twelve months should be very enjoyable from the social point of view, for there are many invitations coming your way, and new friends could enter your life. You should get a lot of support for an outdoor activity which you seem likely to be arranging during the autumn months.

A person in a superior position where your career is concerned, may ask you to join them in a new venture. You would be well advised to accept this, as it has every chance of success for both of you, plus the fact that it could bring you in extra cash.

A lot of hard work may be demanded of you where your career is concerned for the next two months, but this will be well worth your time, as there is every indication of much success ahead.

Don't take action on unsought advice from a superior, as although meant in the best possible sense, it might well confuse you and influence your own judgment.

### Wednesday 11 May

Birthday Greetings to You. Where your romantic life is concerned, don't be tempted to renew your association with an old flame, as this may not work out at all well. In any case, the single ones amongst you should soon afterwards meet up with a new and attractive member of the opposite sex who will bring you much happiness, whilst marriage for those already with a partner should become much more satisfactory in the near future.

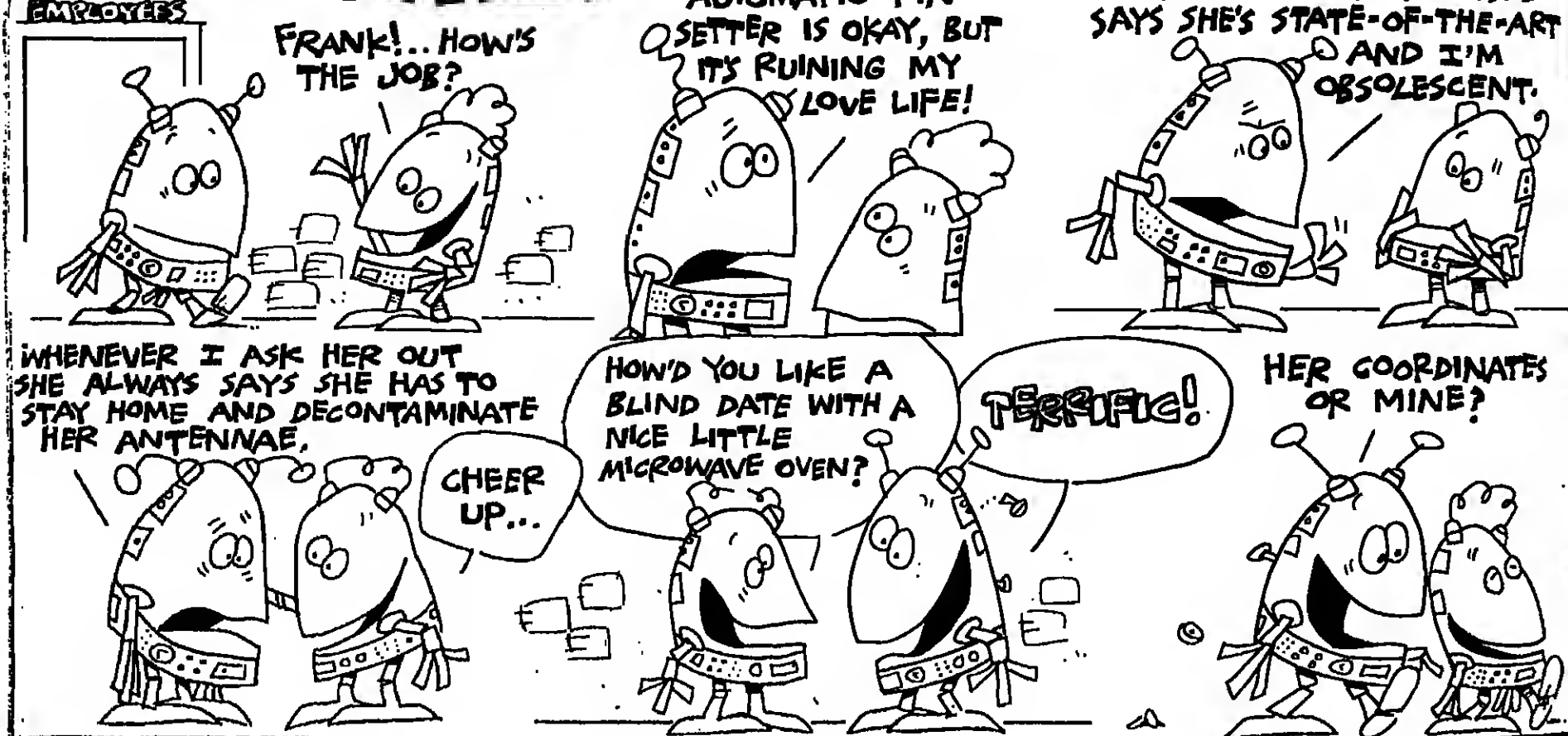
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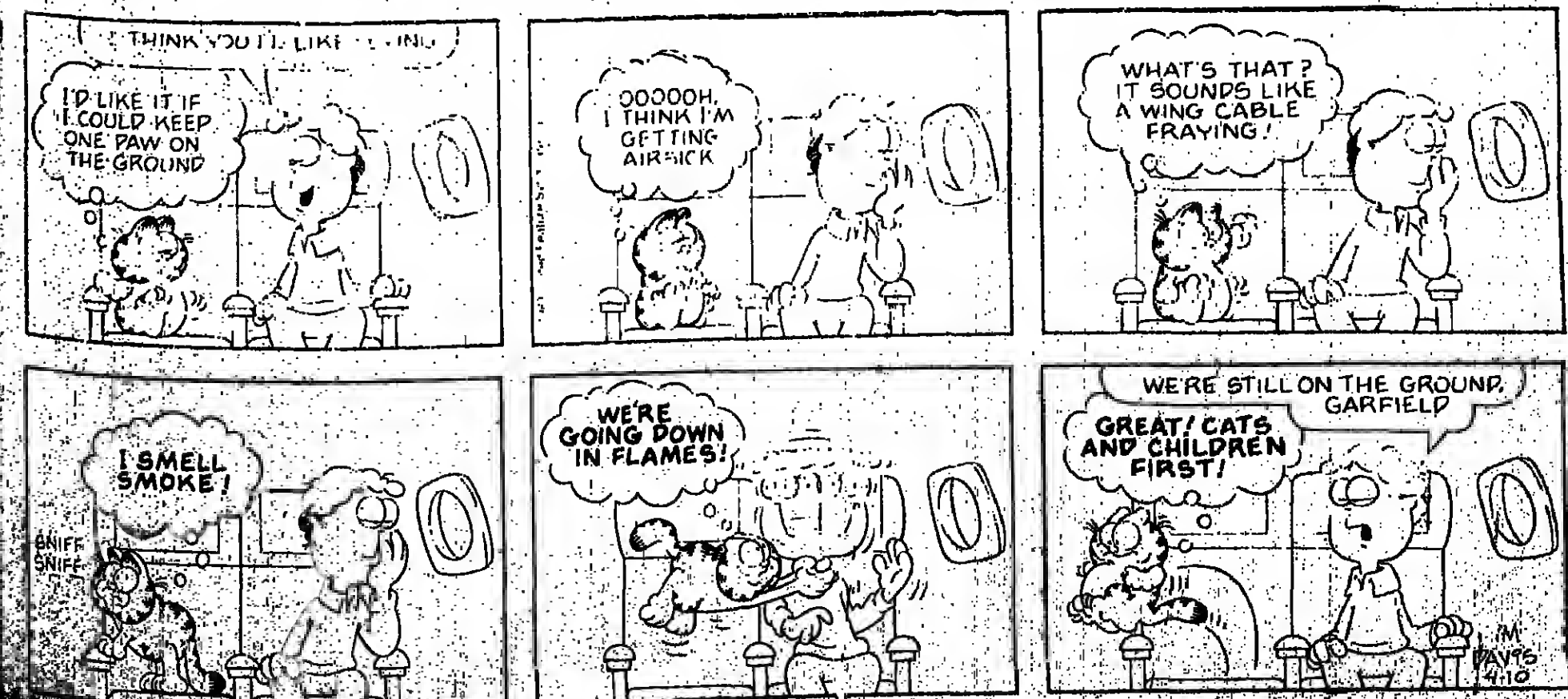
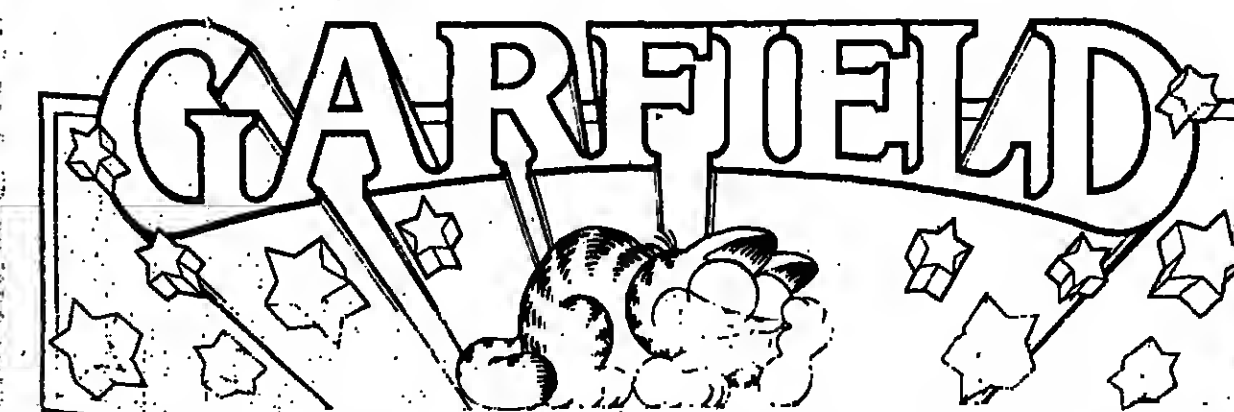
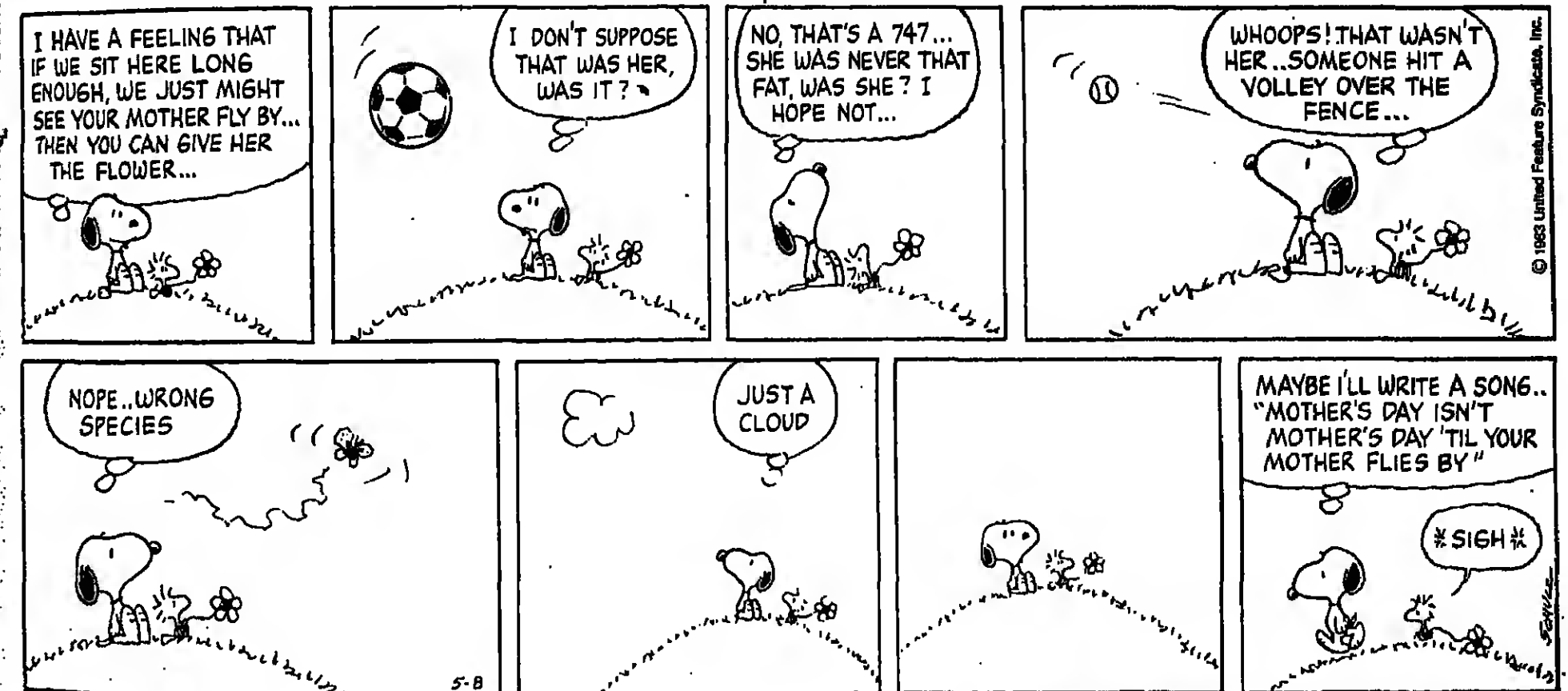
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